FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1847. [NO. 1591.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FRESH FRUIT—Just received,

40 WHOLE, half and quarter boxes RAISINS,
3 kegs Malaga Grapes,
5 boxes Figs, fresh,
1 frail Dates,
1 box Lemons.
—ALSO—
10 32lb. boxes assorted Candies,
12 boxes Sardines,
12 ditto Lobsters.

W. PRIOR.
Nov. 23, 1847. 90-4w

SALE OF SLAVES.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Superior Court of Law, I shall expose to sale, at the late residence of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, on Monday the 10th of January, 1848, certain SLAVES belonging to the said Estate, for the purpose of effecting a division. Terms at Sale.

DUNCAN G. MACRAE, C. S. C.
Cumberland Co., Nov. 22, 1847. 90ts

LAND—Timbered Land for Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 6th day of December next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of six months, 320 acres on Little Rockfish, near the Chicken Road; 25 acres on Little Rockfish, on the Morganton road, at the mouth of the Old Man's branch; 112 acres on the South side of Boge branch. The said land belongs to the heirs of the late Catherine Graham of Alabama, and will be sold by me as agent of the heirs.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, Agent.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90-2w

LAND—Timbered Land for Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 6th day of December next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of six months, the following described tracts or parcels of Land:—320 acres between Little Rockfish and Puppy Creek, joining or near Dugald McDugald and others; 64 acres on Tuckahoe Creek; also 117 acres on Jumping Gully Creek. The said lands belong to Nancy Graham of Alabama, and will be sold by me as agent.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, Agent.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90-2w

Land for Sale! Timbered Land for Sale!!

WILL be sold on Monday the 6th December next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of six months, 320 acres on Puppy Creek; 64 acres on Tuckahoe Creek; 104 acres on Jumping Gully Creek, belonging to Allen D. Edwards and wife.

NORMAN CAMPBELL, Agent.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90-2w

VALUABLE NEGROES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the sixth day of January next,

FIVE VALUABLE NEGROES,

VIZ: HARRY, a good Blacksmith, 47 years of age. NED, his son, 17 years, who has been working at the Blacksmiths' trade with his father for two years, and is said to be very smart. WATTY, a son of Harry, 9 years old, very likely.—GILBERT, a boy 15 years old, very likely and good character. MARY, a sister of Gilbert, 10 years old, also very likely and good character.

The above Negroes are known to be of good family, raised well, and sold for no fault.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time and place, the following pieces of **LAND** in the town of Fayetteville and its vicinity:

100 acres of Land on the South West side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with a very good house and kitchen on it.

One Lot in Town, of 4 acres, called the Soap Lot, with two houses thereon.

One other Lot in Town, of 14 acres, called the Stable Lot, with a good framed house thereon.

One piece of Land of 150 acres, called the Council Hall Land; and

One other tract of 250 acres, called the Stone Quarry.

The Negroes will be sold for Cash:—the Lands on time, with good paper. I can sell any of the above property at private sale, if applied for.

W. H. BEATTY.
November 16, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Decree of the Court of Equity, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, to-wit:—

80 acres, adjoining Thomas McLaurin and Arch'd Holmes.

215 acres, joining Thomas McLaurin and the Baker land.

An undivided half of 200 acres, House tract of the Howell land.

One-half of 75 acres Swamp Land, joining Arch'd Holmes. The above known as the Howell lands.

Terms: A credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

—ALSO—

320 acres of Land, lying on the waters of Bone's Creek, late the property of Duncan Monroe.

Terms: One-fifth cash; 6 months credit for the remainder, with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Nov. 20, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises, near the Grey's Creek Church, on Monday the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., 750 acres of LAND, late the property of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Nov. 20, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

ON the first Monday of January next, at the Court House, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, I shall expose to sale THREE SLAVES, late the property of Duncan Munroe and John Munroe.

Terms at Sale.

A. A. T. SMITH, C. & M. E.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90ts

BRICK.

125,000 WELL burnt BRICK, extra size, and now ready for delivery. Apply to

W. G. MATTHEWS.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90 3w

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90-tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by

JNO. M. ROSE.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Horse and Buggy. Apply to

A. W. STEEL.
Oct. 25, 1847. 86tf

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!!

For December, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$30,146,
10 of $6,000!! 10 of $3,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 80, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, December 11, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,146, 10 Prizes of 6,000, 10 of 3,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 20 of 400, 20 of 300, 185 of 250, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

$50,000.
$20,000!! $10,000!

AND

13 Drawn Nos. each in Package of 22 Tickets.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 82, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, December 18, 1847.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!
13 Drawn Numbers out of 66!
Making nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!

1 Splendid Capital of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of $20,000, 1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,940, 1 of 2,000, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 20 of 300, 30 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificate of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	35 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Eighths,	17 50

$35,000!!! $13,000!! $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 84, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, December 25, 1847.

14 Drawn Ballots out of 78 Numbers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $13,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,089, 1 of 2,000, 20 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 600, 20 of 400, 40 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Nov. 17, 1847. 90-tdp1

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Mary B. Lee *vs.* Richmond Lee and others.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Whitfield Lotharp and wife Elizabeth are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Nancy Redfearn *vs.* John Redfearn and others.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Rebecca Fogg, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Benjamin W. Covington and Anna Jane his wife, and Mary Ann Covington, *vs.* Atlas Jones, Miller Jones, and Atlas Jones, Guardian of Nathaniel Jones.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the Court, that Miller Jones, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Miller Jones to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of October, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' **DRESS GOODS,**

New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Laines,
24 ps. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.
Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

WINTER GOODS,
For Farmers' and Family use.

WE have now in Store a large assortment of GOODS suitable for Farmers' and Family use, consisting in part of—

Virginia Osnaburgs, (for Shirtings;) heavy plain and striped Kerseys; extra heavy Mill'd Army Cloths; black, blue, mix'd, drab, and fancy Sattinets; plain red and fancy Plaid; Linseys; heavy Twilled and Duffle Blankets; heavy Brogans, (extra sizes;) and all other kinds of common Shoes;—Wool and other kinds of Hats, and common Caps, } For Servants.

—ALSO—

9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 super Whitney Bed Blankets; Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings; plain and printed Baizes, for Crumb Cloths; Brussels, Tufted and Velvet Rugs;—for sale at the lowest market prices.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Oct. 12, 1847. 85tf

NOTICE.
VALUABLE LAND & NEGRO SALE.

THE subscriber, as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of her deceased husband, Edward McCallum, Esq., will proceed to sell, at his late residence in the County of Montgomery, on the 15th of December next, at Public Auction, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to said Estate, viz:

One Tract of Land containing 2300 Acres, on the waters of Little River and Big Rocky Creek, and within five miles of the town of Troy, immediately on the Morganton Road, on which there is a good Dwelling House and necessary Out-houses. There is also two good Mill sites, on one of which there has recently been erected an edifice containing one Corn Mill, one fine merchant Flour Mill, one Saw Mill, with Wheat and Cotton machinery.

Also, one Tract of Land containing 152 Acres, on the waters of Little River, adjoining John A. Chambers and others, known as the Reynolds Land, the most of which is bottom Land.

Also, one Tract of Land containing 5 or 600 Acres, on the waters of Hamer's Creek, adjoining Oliver Wylie and others.

ALSO, one GOLD MINE on Spencer's Creek. Also, SEVEN NEGROES, among whom there are some young and valuable. Also, several head of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. Also, one large Timber Wagon, one road Wagon, one set Blacksmith's tools, Farming utensils; together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The Sale will continue from day to day, until all the property is sold.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY McCALLUM, Executrix.
November 12, 1847. 90-ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE following valuable property, belonging to the estate of the Hon. John Campbell, deceased, is offered for sale by private contract:

That large plantation known as the Carloss place, lying on the river Pee Dee, in the District of Marlborough, S. C. This plantation contains about 1600 acres, of which 200 acres are cleared.

Also that other tract of rich river land known as the 'Forlorn Hope,' also lying on the river Pee Dee in Marlborough District, S. C. This tract contains 734 acres, of which about 200 acres are cleared.

These two tracts will be sold either separately or together. They join each other, and together, would make an excellent plantation. The terms will be made known and the premises shown, on application to Alexander McQueen, Esq., near Cheraw, S. C., or to the subscribers, at Cheraw. Early application is requested—before the 1st of January next if practicable.

BLAKENEY & MACFARLAN,
Attorneys for Mrs. Jane Campbell, Executrix.
Cheraw, Nov. 12, 1847. 90-1st Jan

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

John C. McLaurin *vs.* Arthur P. Wright.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur P. Wright, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Arthur to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for Richmond county, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, and replevy or plead to this Attachment, or final Judgment will be taken against him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in October, Anno Domini 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

David Gaster, Executor of Jennet Dalrymple, dec'd, *vs.* The Rev. Daniel Johnston and others.
Petition for Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William D. Johnston, James S. Johnston, James S. Dalrymple, William Dalrymple, and John Harrington, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said absent persons (they being some of the next of kin of Jennet Dalrymple, dec'd.) to be and appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January 1848, and then and there make objection, if any they have, wherefore the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Jennet Dalrymple, shall not be admitted to Probate.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 90-6w

BOOTS & SHOES.
Fall and Winter Supply.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving at their cheap Boot and Shoe Store, Hay street, No. 2 Granite Buildings, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's, and Servants'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Their assortment is very large, embracing almost every variety of style and quality, was selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold low for CASH.

Also, Sole and Harness Leather; Calf, Goat, and Binding Skins; with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85-3m

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, her Winter Millinery, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces, some very cheap. Also, a few fancy articles, such as Veils, Collars, &c. Children's and Ladies' Straw Bonnets; Ladies' Caps and Head-Dresses, very handsome.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to please customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1847. 89-3m

PLASTER AND CEMENT.

25 BBLS. Land Plaster,
20 ditto Calcined Plaster,
20 ditto Roman Cement. For sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.
Nov. 15, 1847. 89-4w

☞ The Magistrates of Cumberland County are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday of the December Term of our County Court, A. D. 1847, to act on business of importance concerning the finances of the county.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Ch'n.
Nov. 11, 1847. 85-3w

NOTICE.

THERE has been received at the Cash Bargain Store, a new and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, for Fall and Winter consumption; which have been purchased at exceedingly low prices and will be sold cheap for cash. The stock consists in part of Ladies Dress Goods; satin striped and plaid, changeable, figured, apron and scarf silks; worsted and gala plaids; black and colored alpaca; plain and twilled ginghams; mousline de laine; Cashmeres; satin striped and plaid do; fancy and mourning prints; English chintzes do; book, Swiss, mull, jaconet and cambric muslins; marseilles, corded and moreen skirts; new style silk fleet scarfs; cravats; extra lace and embro'd chemisettes; new style bo'd linen handkerchiefs; chiff's do; linen lawn and cambric; laces; thread, bobbin, jaconet and Swiss edging and insertions, Victoria do; ribbons; fringes; gloves; extra size Moravian hose; spun silk, worsted and other hosiery; cap netts; lace veils; green barege, &c.

Gentlemens' Wear:

Superior French and English Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings, some never before cut; Tweeds; Sattinets; Jeans; scarfs; Handkerchiefs; cravats; shirts; bosoms; collars; hosiery; suspenders; &c.

Housekeeping Goods:

5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4 bleached sheeting; brown sheeting; bleached and brown shirtings; cotton and woolen flannels; extra 4-4 and 5-4 white do; linen table damask; cloths and napkins; bird's eye, huckaback and Russia diapers; crash; furniture prints; dimity; crib, cradle and negro blankets; extra Whitney do; 9-4 marseilles quilts, &c. &c.

Hats and Caps:

A few superior and latest styles.

To the above goods with others the subscriber would call the attention of purchasers by wholesale and retail.

JOHN EASTER.
North side Hay St., a few doors west of the Market.
Nov. 13, 1847.—89-tf.

LEATHER on Consignment.

A LARGE lot of Upper, Sole, and Harness LEATHER. Also, back-country SHOE THREAD. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 15, 1847. 89-5w

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th day of December next. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, by the 1st January, 1848; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, until the 15th Dec.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

A. A. McKETHAN will continue the Carriage-making business at the old stand, having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Gardner. He hopes to be able to supply his customers and receive a liberal patronage. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction in the business.

A first rate wood worker who understands making wheels, will find steady employment on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-tf

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacynths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted,
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

CALL and see our very handsome selection of HATS and CAPS; and Men's, Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS and SHOES.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 16, 1847 85tf

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of
Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.
L. McKELLAR

WOULD announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, one door East of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, where he is now receiving his Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3m

LIME.

NOW RECEIVING, 150 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, will please come forward and settle their accounts, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given.

THOS. J. ANDERSON.
Nov. 13, 1847. 89-4w

PIANO TUNING.

MR. SUSSDORFF expects to be in Fayetteville in a few days, and will be glad to wait on such families as may desire to have their Pianos tuned and repaired.

Nov. 5. 88-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

WANTED,

50 CORDS PINE WOOD, by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at

PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
East's Reports, 8 vols.,
English Common Law Reports, vol. 51,
Index to ditto,
English Chancery Reports, vol. 19,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kaine's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kaine's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Watson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics
" New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
" New Medical Student.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children, on Midwifery.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Doane's Maygriere's Midwifery.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
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A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter, "Be sure, my dear, you never marry a *poor* man, but remember, that the poorest man in the world is one that has money, and nothing else."

Cupid in Jail.—In New Orleans lately, (so says the Delta,) a man by the name of Cupid has been locked up for stealing a knife and fork. This approximates more to the prose than the *poetry* of Love.

THE GEORGIA MAJOR IN COURT.

BY A TENNESSEE EDITOR.

His honor the mayor, was in the discharge of his official functions on last Saturday evening—the business before him consisting of two several charges of assault and battery; to both of which our friend the ubiquitous "Georgia major," was the respondent.

"Do you plead guilty to the charge of assaulting the Rev. Mr. Williams?" asked the mayor of the defendant.

"I do: that is to say ——"

"Then I fine you ten dollars," said the mayor.

"That is to say," continued the major, "I plead guilty; but if there's any way to get off from the fine, I should like very much to do it."

"Doubtless," observed his honor.

"I will make a statement—or, as you may say, a defence-un-a-a-few remarks."

The court nodded permission.

"You see, Williams came up to me, and spoke something to me, and said I, You d—d rascal, *pull off your hat* when you speak to me," said the major, throwing himself into a military attitude.

"That's enough—ten dollars and costs," said his honor.

The major bowed gracefully.

Proceeding now to the second charge, his honor asked the defendant if he would plead guilty again. Not he! He would make a statement though, in relation, or in respect to, or regarding, the manner of the second fight.

"I was in the person's store who fought me searching for one of the silver eyes which had dropped out of my walking cane in the previous fight, when that person ordered me out. Sir, said I, you must talk softly—*dem'd* softly, when you address me, sir. Upon this, that person struck me with a skillet, sir—an *iron* skillet, sir—in the face."

(Here the major pointed to his face, the nasal feature of which bore some purplish streaks that beautifully varied its usually rich ruby.)

"And then, sir, I fell—staggered and fell, as I returned the blow with my cane. Immediately a crowd jumped upon me, and beat me till they were pulled off—they didn't whip me, though; *that can't be done!*" Here he stopped and looked round—(by the by we thought we heard the major "holler.")

A witness being called and examined, corroborated his statement, except as to the crowd's having jumped upon him. No one interfered with the combatants. The witness stated in addition, that the major had contrived to hide his head under the side of a hogshead, so as to protect it very effectually.

The major cross-examined.

"You say nobody touched me but that man?" pointing to his antagonist.

"Nobody."

"Wasn't the crowd all against me?" again asked the hero.

"The crowd thought you deserved a whipping, for striking an inoffensive man—a minister of the gospel," replied the witness very quietly.

"Didn't they tell that man to whip me well?"

"Yes."

"And didn't he—that is——"

"Didn't he do it, you mean to ask? Yes he did, nicely."

The major now "pulled up." He had been deceived; his imagination had led him into error; completely carried him off: had transformed an individual not over the weight of a hundred and fifty pounds, into a large crowd; or at least had furnished him with Briarean facilities for a "rough and tumble scrummage."

"Well, well," said the mayor, "as I have already fined you ten dollars, and as it seems in this case you got a pretty good whipping, I reckon I must discharge you as to this."

"Whipping!" ejaculated the major, becoming positively tragic in his air; "whipping! is that a part of your sentence—that I got *whipped!* Sir, I'd rather be fined five hundred dollars than have that entered on the record—it wasn't done! I, sir, have never been whipped—Angels could'nt whip me!" And the major loomed majestically about the room.

"If it ain't been done, it kin be done," said somebody in the crowd—whereupon our friend collapsed into his original dimensions, in the folding of a peacock's tail; and wiping the perspiration from his brow, quietly retired.

A rough countryman asked the Rev. Dr. Belknap, one day, if he really believed there was such a man as Job. The Doctor took the Bible, and bade him read.

"There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job."

"You see the Bible says so."

"So it does," drawled out the man; "and I don't know anything to the contrary."

"Neither do I," said Dr. Belknap, and thus ended the inquiry.

In a mixed company, hearing a person speak in a very free manner against the Christian religion, he asked,

"Have you found one that is better?" And, the reply being in the negative, added,

"When you do, let me know, and I will join you in adopting it."

The Cherokees are fast placing themselves side by side with the foremost in the ranks of civilization—they have gotten to themselves a national debt. This now amounts to about $100,000, and the editor of the *Cherokee Advocate* is cudgelling his brains over the question "how is it to be paid?" The National Council, too, is cogitating over the same knotty point.

Royal Candor.—George II, being informed that an impudent printer was to be punished for having published a spurious king's speech, replied that he hoped the punishment would be of the mildest sort, because he had read both, and as far as he understood either of them, he liked the spurious speech better than his own.

FOREIGN.

The advices from England, to the 4th inst., received by the Steamer Acadia, are not of a favorable nature. Since the last accounts, 42 more failures have occurred in the principal towns among merchants and manufacturers—and also several banks have failed in different parts of the country. The North and South Wales Bank at Liverpool, having numerous branches in the Principality, the Salisbury Bank, the Shaftesbury Bank, and the Shrewsbury Bank, have all stopped payments.

In Manchester, the failure of Mr. Robert Gardner, a merchant trading largely to China, has caused great consternation. Several other heavy firms there have also failed.

In London, Messrs. Coates & Co., the buyers of goods for the American market, have stopped payment. Their liabilities are estimated at $100,000.

On the Continent considerable failures have taken place; Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Lisbon and Ghent having chiefly suffered.

The state of commercial affairs rendered it necessary that Parliament should meet without unnecessary delay, and the time appointed in consequence, is the 18th of the present month.

Trade in all its branches labored under much depression, prices were depressed, and the reports from manufacturing districts are most discouraging.

The application of the Liverpool merchants for aid on the 19th, is well known to have been unsuccessful. On the 23d, a deputation of the London Bankers called upon the Prime Minister, and were admitted to an audience. They represented the intensity of the panic; the impossibility of allowing matters to continue without making some effort to alleviate the pressure; that the bankers were full of money, but not one dared to part with it, for fear of a run upon him, and their statements produced such effect on the Minister, that he promised on the Monday following to give them an answer. Mr. Rothschild also visited the Minister. When the news of these interviews transpired, a better feeling in the city was the result.

On Monday an official answer was received, in which Lord John Russell said:

> "Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when they ought to attempt, by some extraordinary and temporary measure, to restore confidence to the mercantile and manufacturing community. For this purpose they recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England, in the present emergency, to enlarge the amount of their discounts and advances, upon approved security; but, that, in order to retain this operation within reasonable limits, a high rate of interest should be charged. In present circumstances they would suggest that the rate of interest should not be less than 8 per cent. If this course should lead to an infringement of the existing law, her Majesty's Government will be prepared to propose to parliament on its meeting, a bill of indemnity. They will rely upon the discretion of the Directors to reduce as soon as possible, the amount of their notes, if any extraordinary issues should take place, within the limits prescribed by law."

This suggestion was in part carried into effect—and the consequence was electrical; in the general eagerness of speculators for a fall to buy in their accounts the market became wild, Consols in a day or two advanced, after the most violent fluctuations, not less than five per cent. Shares of railways, which had been ruinously depressed, rose rapidly. The Sugar market became more active, and cotton and corn advanced considerably.

But this excitement and rise of stocks proved evanescent. After the first general rush of prices upwards, speculators began to reflect upon all the bearings of the measure, and Stocks became at first stationary, and then proceeded steadily to recede. The cotton market became as dull and inactive as ever, and prices receded; whilst failures in Manchester, Glasgow, and London, still continue to cause great dismay in the mercantile world.

The Liverpool cotton market had fluctuated, but on the 4th inst. there was a decided downward tendency, with not the slightest disposition to ascend. The fall from the 19th ult. to 4th inst. was from ⅛ to ⅜d., and present quotations are 3¾ to 6d.

Ireland.—Anticipating a scarcity of provisions, the Treasury have re-appointed 24 of the 120 naval and military officers who served under the relief commission in Ireland last year, in superintending the distribution of provisions.

The Continental news is meagre enough. The hourly increasing danger of a Swiss civil war is the only topic which attracts attention.

Letter from one of the South Carolina Volunteers in Mexico.

PUEBLA, July 13, 1847.

You will be shocked to learn the extent of our losses by disease since we landed in Mexico. The bones of 500 of our soldiers lie around the walls at the Castle of Perote. Hundreds more have found their last resting place here and at Vera Cruz; and there is hardly a camp between this and Jalapa that is not marked by a soldier's grave. Our own Regiment has been sadly afflicted. There have been deaths every day since our arrival here. Some companies have lost almost half of their men, and one (the Lancaster company,) is entirely broken up. From the Chester company 25 men have died. We have lost 18, and the Edgefield company nearly that number. It is melancholy to see so many of our comrades thus dying around us. We can do nothing for them but pay to their remains the honors due to the departed soldier, and when we fire the funeral volley over their graves, we know not how soon the same solemn salute may be fired over our own.

On the Safe Side.—It is said, by one who knows, though we do not vouch for the fact, that a young man of New Haven, Conn., of great economy, was accustomed before his marriage, to ride out with his betrothed, but with the express stipulation, that in case he did not marry her, she should *pay half the expense of the team.*

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,

At the Mass Meeting in Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, November 13, 1847.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. Clay rose and addressed it substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The day is dark and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country, in regard to the unnatural war with Mexico. The public mind is agitated and anxious, and is filled with serious apprehensions as to its indefinite continuance, and especially as to the consequences which its termination may bring forth, menacing the harmony, if not the existence, of our Union.

It is under these circumstances, I present myself before you. No ordinary occasion would have drawn me from the retirement in which I live; but, whilst a single pulsation of the human heart remains, it should, if necessary, be dedicated to the service of one's country. And I have hoped that, although I am a private and humble citizen, an expression of the views and opinions I entertain, might form some little addition to the general stock of information, and afford a small assistance in delivering our country from the perils and dangers which surround it.

I have come here with no purpose to attempt to make a fine speech, or any ambitious oratorical display. I have brought with me no rhetorical bouquets to throw into this assemblage. In the circle of the year autumn has come, and the season of flowers has passed away. In the progress of years, my spring time has gone by, and I too am in the autumn of life, and feel the frost of age. My desire and aim are to address you, earnestly, calmly, seriously and plainly, upon the grave and momentous subjects which have brought us together. And I am most solicitous that not a solitary word may fall from me, offensive to any party or person in the whole extent of the Union.

War, pestilence, and famine, by the common consent of mankind, are the three greatest calamities which can befall our species; and war, as the most direful, justly stands foremost and in front. Pestilence and famine, no doubt for wise, although inscrutable purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow with obedience, humble submission and resignation. Their duration is not long, and their ravages are limited. They bring, indeed, great affliction whilst they last, but society soon recovers from their effects. War is the voluntary work of our own hands, and whatever reproaches it may deserve should be directed to ourselves. When it breaks out, its duration is indefinite and unknown—its vicissitudes are hidden from our view. In the sacrifice of human life, and in the waste of human treasure, in its losses and in its burthens, it affects both belligerent nations; and its sad effects of mangled bodies, of death, and of desolation, endure long after its thunders are hushed in peace.

War unhinges society, disturbs its peaceful and regular industry, and scatters poisonous seeds of disease and immorality, which continue to germinate and diffuse their baneful influence long after it has ceased. Dazzling by its glitter, pomp and pageantry, it begets a spirit of wild adventure and romantic enterprise, and often disqualifies those who embark in it, after their return from the bloody fields of battle, from engaging in the industrious and peaceful vocations of life.

We are informed by a statement, which is apparently correct, that the number of our countrymen slain in this lamentable Mexican war, although it has yet been of only 18 months' existence, is equal to one half of the whole of the American loss during the seven years' war of the Revolution! And I venture to assert that the expenditure of treasure which it has occasioned, when it shall come to be fairly ascertained and footed up, will be found to be more than half of the pecuniary cost of the war of our Independence. And this is the condition of the party whose arms have been everywhere and constantly victorious!

How did we unhappily get involved in this war? It was predicted as the consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States. If we had not Texas, we should have no war. The people were told that if that event happened, war would ensue. They were told that the war between Texas and Mexico had not been terminated by a treaty of peace; that Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted province; and that, if we received Texas in our Union, we took along with her, the war existing between her and Mexico.—And the Minister of Mexico formally announced to the Government at Washington, that his nation would consider the annexation of Texas to the United States as producing a state of war. But all this was denied by the partizans of annexation. They insisted we should have no war, and even imputed to those who foretold it, sinister motives for their groundless prediction.

But, notwithstanding a state of virtual war necessarily resulted from the fact of annexation of one of the belligerents to the United States, actual hostilities might have been probably averted by prudence, moderation, and wise statesmanship. If General Taylor had been permitted to remain, where his own good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain, at the point of Corpus Christi; and if a negotiation had been opened with Mexico, in a true spirit of amity and conciliation, war possibly might have been prevented. But, instead of this pacific and moderate course, whilst Mr. Slidell was wending his way to Mexico, with his diplomatic credentials, General Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon, and to plant them, in a warlike attitude, opposite to Matamoras, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the very disputed territory, the adjustment of which was to be the object of Mr. Slidell's mission. What else could have transpired but a conflict of arms?

Thus the war commenced, and the President, after having produced it, appealed to Congress. A bill was proposed to raise 50,000 volunteers, and in order to commit all who should vote for it a preamble was inserted, falsely attributing the commencement of the war to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill, with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth, as I do, I never, never could have voted for that bill.

The exceptionable conduct of the Federal party, during the last British War, has excited an influence in the prosecution of the present war, and prevented a just discrimination between the two wars. That was a war of National defence, required for the vindication of the National rights and honor, and demanded by the indignant voice of the people. President Madison, himself, I know, at first, reluctantly and with great doubt and hesitation, brought himself to the conviction that it ought to be declared. A leading, and perhaps the most influential member of his Cabinet, (Mr. Gallatin,) was, up to the time of its declaration, opposed to it. But nothing could withstand the irresistible force of public sentiment. It was a just war, and its great object, as announced at the time, was, "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," against the intolerable and oppressive acts of British power on the ocean. The justice of the war, far from being denied or controverted, was admitted by the Federal party, which only questioned it on considerations of policy. Being deliberately and constitutionally declared, it was, I think, their duty to have given it their hearty co-operation. But the mass of them did not. They continued to oppose and thwart it, to discourage loans and enlistments, to deny the power of the General Government to march the militia beyond our limits, and to hold a Hartford Convention, which, whatever were its real objects, bore the aspect of seeking a dissolution of the Union itself. They lost and justly lost the public confidence. But has not an apprehension of a similar fate, in a state of case widely different, repressed a fearless expression of their real sentiments in some of our public men?

How totally variant is the present war! This is no war of defence, but one unnecessary and of offensive aggression. It is Mexico that is defending her firesides, her castles, and her altars, not we. And how different also is the conduct of the whig party of the present day from that of the major part of the federal party during the war of 1812! Far from interposing any obstacles to the prosecution of the war, if the Whigs in office are reproachable at all, it is for having lent too ready a facility to it, without careful examination into the objects of the war. And, out of office, who have rushed to the prosecution of the war with more ardor and alacrity than the Whigs? Whose hearts have bled more freely than those of the Whigs? Who have more occasion to mourn the loss of sons, husbands, brothers, fathers, than Whig parents, Whig wives and Whig brothers, in this deadly and unprofitable strife?

But the havoc of war is in progress, and the no less deplorable havoc of an inhospitable and pestilential climate. Without indulging in an unnecessary retrospect and useless reproaches on the past, all hearts and heads should unite in the patriotic endeavor to bring it to a satisfactory close. Is there no way that this can be done?—Must we blindly continue the conflict without any visible object, or any prospect of a definite termination? This is the important subject upon which I desire to consult and to commune with you. Who, in this free government, is to decide upon the objects of a war, at its commencement, or at any time during its existence? Does the power belong to the Nation, to the collective wisdom of the Nation in Congress assembled; or is it vested solely in a single functionary of the government?

A declaration of war is the highest and most awful exercise of sovereignty. The Convention, which framed our federal constitution, had learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that war had often been commenced upon the most trifling pretexts; that it had been frequently waged to establish or exclude a dynasty; to snatch a crown from the head of one potentate and place it upon the head of another; that it had often been prosecuted to promote alien and other interests, than those of the nation whose chief had proclaimed it, as in the case of English wars for Hanoverian interests; and, in short that such a vast and tremendous power ought not to be confided to the perilous exercise of one single man. The Convention, therefore, resolved to guard the war-making power against those great abuses of which in the hands of a monarch it was so susceptible. And the security, against those abuses which its wisdom devised, was to vest the war-making power in the Congress of the United States, being the immediate representatives of the people and the States.—So apprehensive and jealous was the Convention of its abuse in any other hands, that it interdicted the exercise of the power to any State in the Union, without the consent of Congress. Congress, then, in our system of government, is the sole depository of that tremendous power.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces. Thus we perceive that the principal power, in regard to war, with all its auxiliary attendants, is granted to Congress. Whenever called upon to determine upon the solemn question of peace or war, Congress must consider and deliberate and decide upon the motives, objects and causes of the war. And, if a war be commenced without any previous declaration of its objects, as in the case of the existing war with Mexico, Congress must necessarily possess the authority, at any time, to declare for what purposes it shall be further prosecuted. If we suppose Congress does not possess the controlling authority attributed to it; if it be contended that a war having been once commenced, the President of the United States may direct it to the accomplishment of any objects he pleases, without consulting and without any regard to the will of Congress, the Convention will have utterly failed in guarding the nation against the abuses and ambition of a single individual. Either Congress, or the President, must have the right of determining upon the objects for which a war shall be prosecuted. There is no other alternative. If the President possess it and may prosecute it for objects against the will of Congress, where is the difference between our free government and that of any other nation which may be governed by an absolute Czar, Emperor, or King?

Congress may omit, as it has omitted in the present war, to proclaim the objects for which it was commenced or has been since prosecuted, and in cases of such omission the President, being charged with the employment and direction of the national force is, necessarily, left to his own judgment to decide upon the objects, to the attainment of which that force shall be applied. But, whenever Congress shall think proper to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes a war shall be commenced or continued, it is the duty of the President to apply the national force to the attainment of those purposes. In the instance of the last war with Great Britain, the act of Congress by which it was declared was preceded by a message of President Madison enumerating the wrongs and injuries of which we complained against Great Britain. That message therefore, and without it the well known objects of the war, which was a war purely of defence, rendered it unnecessary that Congress should particularize, in the act, the specific objects for which it was proclaimed. The whole world knew that it was a war waged for Free Trade and Sailor's Rights.

It may be urged that the President and Senate possess the treaty making power, without any express limitation as to its exercise; that the natural and ordinary termination of a war is by a treaty of peace; and therefore, that the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations and conditions shall enter into such a treaty. But it is not more true that the President and Senate possess the treaty-making power, without limitation, than that Congress possesses the war-making power, without restriction. These two powers then ought to be so interpreted as to reconcile the one with the other; and, in expounding the constitution, we ought to keep constantly in view the nature and structure of our free government, and especially the great object of the Convention in taking the war-making power out of the hands of a single man and placing it in the safer custody of the representatives of the whole nation. The desirable reconciliation between the two powers is effected by attributing to Congress the right to declare what shall be the objects of a war, and to the President the duty of endeavoring to obtain those objects by the direction of the national force and by diplomacy.

I am broaching no new and speculative theory. The Statute Book of the United States is full of examples of prior declarations by Congress of the objects to be attained by negotiations with Foreign Powers, and the archives of the Executive Department furnish abundant evidence of the accomplishment of those objects, or the attempt to accomplish them, by subsequent negotiation. Prior to the declaration of the last war against Great Britain, in all the restrictive measures which Congress adopted against the two great belligerent powers of Europe, clauses were inserted in the several acts establishing them, tendering to both or either of the belligerents, the abolition of those restrictions if they would repeal their hostile Berlin and Milan decrees and Orders in Council, operating against our commerce and navigation.

And these acts of Congress were invariably communicated, through the Executive, by diplomatic notes, to France and Great Britain, as the basis upon which it was proposed to restore friendly intercourse with them. So, after the termination of the war, various acts of Congress were passed, from time to time, offering to Foreign Powers the principle of reciprocity in the commerce and navigation of the United States with them. Out of these acts have sprung a class, and a large class, of treaties (four or five of which were negotiated, whilst I was in the department of State) commonly called reciprocity treaties, concluded under all the Presidents, from Mr. Madison to Mr. Van Buren, inclusive. And, with regard to commercial treaties, negotiated without the sanction of prior acts of Congress, where they contained either appropriations or were in conflict with unrepealed statutes, it has been ever held as the republican doctrine, from Mr. Jay's treaty down to the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. If in the matter of Foreign Commerce, in respect to which the power vested in Congress to regulate it and the treaty making power may be regarded as concurrent, Congress can previously decide the objects to which negotiation shall be applied, how much stronger is the case of war, the power to declare which is confided *exclusively* to Congress.

I conclude, therefore, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, with entire confidence, that Congress has the right, either at the beginning, or during the prosecution of any war, to decide the objects and purposes for which it was proclaimed, or for which it ought to be continued. And, I think, it is the duty of Congress, by some deliberate and authentic act, to declare for what objects the present war shall be longer prosecuted. I suppose the President would not hesitate to regulate his conduct by the pronounced will of Congress, and to employ the force and the diplomatic power of the nation to execute that will. But, if the President should decline or refuse to do so, and, in contempt of the supreme authority of Congress, should persevere in waging the war, for other objects than those proclaimed by Congress, then it would be the imperative duty of that body to vindicate its authority by the most stringent and effectual, and appropriate measures. And if, on the contrary, the enemy should refuse to conclude a treaty, containing stipulations securing the objects, designated by Congress, it would be the duty of the whole government to prosecute the war, with all the national energy, until those objects were attained by a treaty of peace. There can be no insuperable difficulty in Congress making such an authoritative declaration. Let it resolve, simply, that the war shall, or shall not, be a war of conquest; and, if a war of conquest, what is to be conquered. Should a resolution pass, disclaiming the design of conquest, peace would follow in less than sixty days, if the President would conform to his constitutional duty.

Here, fellow citizens, I might pause, having indicated a mode by which the nation, through its accredited and legitimate representatives in Congress, can announce for what purposes and objects this war shall be longer prosecuted, and can thus let the whole people of the United States know for what end their blood is to be further shed, and their treasure further expended, instead of the knowledge of it being locked up and concealed in the bosom of one man. We should no longer perceive the objects of the war varying, from time to time, according to the changing opinions of the Chief Magistrate charged with its prosecution.—But I do not think it right to stop here. It is the privilege of the people, in their primitive assemblies, and of every private man, however humble, to express an opinion in regard to the purposes for which the war should be continued; and such an expression will receive just so much consideration and consequence as it is entitled to, and no more.

Shall this war be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering and annexing Mexico, in all its boundless extent, to the United States?

I will not attribute to the President of the United States any such design, but I confess I have been shocked and alarmed by manifestations of it in various quarters. Of all the dangers and misfortunes which could befall this nation, I should regard that of its becoming a warlike and conquering power the most direful and fatal. History tells the mournful tale of conquering nations and conquerors. The three most celebrated conquerors, in the civilized world, were Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon. The first, after overrunning a large portion of Asia, and sighing and lamenting that there were no more worlds to subdue, met a premature and ignoble death. His Lieutenants quarrelled and warred with each other, as to the spoils of his victories, and finally lost them all. Cæsar, after conquering Gaul, returned with his triumphant legions to Rome, passed the Rubicon, won the battle of Pharsalia, trampled upon the liberties of his country, and expired by the patriot hand of Brutus. But Rome ceased to be free. War and conquest had enervated and corrupted the masses. The spirit of true liberty was extinguished, and a long line of Emperors succeeded, some of whom were the most execrable monsters that ever existed in human form. And that most extraordinary man, perhaps, in all history, after subjugating all continental Europe, occupying almost all its Capitals, seriously threatening, according to M. Thiers, proud Albion itself, and decking the brows of various members of his family with crowns, torn from the heads of other monarchs, lived to behold his own dear France itself in the possession of his enemies, and was made himself a wretched captive, and far removed from country, family and friends, breathed his last on the distant and inhospitable rocks of St. Helena. The Alps and the Rhine had been claimed as the natural boundaries of France, but even these could not be secured in the treaties to which she was reduced to submit. Do you believe that the people of Macedon, of Greece, of Rome, or of France, were benefitted, individually or collectively, by the triumphs of their great captains? Their sad lot was immense sacrifice of life, heavy and intolerable burdens, and the ultimate loss of liberty itself.

That the power of the United States is competent to the conquest of Mexico is quite probable. But it could not be achieved without frightful carnage, dreadful sacrifices of human life, and the creation of an enormous national debt; nor could it be completely effected, in all probability, until after the lapse of many years. It would be necessary to occupy all its strong holds, to disarm its inhabitants, and to keep them in constant fear and subjection. To consummate the work, I presume that standing armies, not less than a hundred thousand men, would be necessary, to be kept perhaps always in the bosom of their country. These standing armies, revelling in a foreign land, and accustomed to trample upon the liberties of a foreign people, at some distant day, might be fit and ready instruments, under the lead of some daring and unprincipled chieftain, to return to their country and prostrate the public liberty.

Supposing the conquest to be once made, what is to be done with it? Is it to be governed, like Roman Provinces, by Proconsuls? Would it be compatible with the genius, character, and safety of our free institutions, to keep such a great country as Mexico, with a population of not less than nine millions, in a state of constant military subjection?

Shall it be annexed to the United States? Does any considerate man believe it possible that two such immense countries, with territories of nearly equal extent, with populations so incongruous, so different in race, in language, in religion and in laws, could be blended together in one harmonious mass, and happily governed by one common authority? Murmurs, discontent, insurrections, rebellion, would inevitably ensue, until the incompatible parts would be broken asunder, and possibly, in the frightful struggle, our present glorious Union itself would be dissevered or dissolved. We ought not to forget the warning voice of all history, which teaches the difficulty of combining and consolidating together, conquering and conquered nations. After the lapse of eight hundred years, during which the Moors held their conquest of Spain, the indomitable courage, perseverance and obstinacy of the Spanish race finally triumphed, and expelled the African invaders from the Peninsula. And, even within our own time, the colossal power of Napoleon, when at its loftiest height, was incompetent to subdue and subjugate the proud Castilian. And here in our own neighborhood, Lower Canada, which near one hundred years ago, after the conclusion of the seven years' war, was ceded by France to Great Britain, remains a foreign land in the midst of the British provinces, foreign in feelings and attachment, and foreign in laws, language and religion. And what has been the fate of poor, gallant, generous and oppressed Ireland? Centuries have passed away since the overbearing Saxon overran and subjugated the Emerald Isle. Rivers of Irish blood have flowed, during the long and arduous contest. Insurrection and rebellion have been the order of the day, and yet, up to this time, Ireland remains alien in feeling, affection and sympathy toward the power which has so long borne her down. Every Irishman hates, with a mortal hatred, his Saxon oppressor. Although there are great territorial differences between the condition of England and Ireland, as compared to that of the United States and Mexico, there are some points of striking resemblance between them. Both the Irish and the Mexicans are probably of the same Celtic race. Both the English and the Americans are of the same Saxon origin. The Catholic religion predominates in both the former, the Protestant among both the latter. Religion has been the fruitful cause of dissatisfaction and discontent between the Irish and English nations. Is there no reason to apprehend that it would become so between the people of the United States and those of Mexico, if they were united together? Why should we seek to interfere with them in their mode of worship of a common Saviour? We believe that they are wrong, especially in the exclusive character of their faith, and that we are right. They think that they are right and we wrong. What other rule can there be than to leave the followers of each religion to their own solemn convictions of conscientious duty towards God? Who, but the great Arbiter of the Universe, can judge in such a question? For my own part, I sincerely believe and hope that those who belong to all the departments of the great church of Christ, if, in truth and purity they conform to the doctrines which they profess, will ultimately secure an abode in those regions of bliss which all aim finally to reach. I think that there is no potentate in Europe whatever his religion may be, more enlightened or at this moment so interesting as the liberal head of the Papal See.

But I suppose it to be impossible that those who favor, if there be any who favor the annexation of Mexico to the United States, can think that it ought to be perpetually governed by military sway. Certainly no votary of human liberty could deem it right that a violation should be perpetrated of the great principles of our own revolution, according to which, laws ought not to be enacted and taxes ought not to be levied, without representation on the part of those who are to obey the one, and pay the other. Then, Mexico is to participate in our councils and equally share in our legislation and government. But, suppose she would not voluntarily choose representatives to the national Congress, is our soldiery to follow the electors to the ballot box, and by force to compel them, at the point of the bayonet, to deposit their ballots? And how are the nine millions of Mexican people to be represented in the Congress of the U. States of America and the Congress of the United States of the Republic of Mexico combined? Is every Mexican, without regard to color or caste, per capitum, to exercise the elective franchise?—How is the quota of representation between the two Republics, to be fixed? Where is the seat of common government to be established? And who can foresee or foretell, if Mexico, voluntarily or by force, were to share in the common government what would be the consequences to her or to us? Unprepared, as I fear her population yet is, for the practical enjoyment of self-government, and of habits, customs, language, laws and religion, so totally different from our own, we should present the revolting spectacle of a confused, distracted, and motly government. We should have a Mexican Party, a Pacific Ocean Party, an Atlantic Party, in addition to the other Parties which exist, or with which we are threatened, each striving to execute its own particular views and purposes, and reproaching the others with thwarting and disappointing them. The Mexican representation in Congress would probably form a separate and impenetrable corps, always ready to throw itself into the scale of any other party, to advance and promote Mexican interests. Such a state of things could not long endure. Those, whom God and geography have pronounced should live asunder, could never be permanently and harmoniously united together.

Do we want for our own happiness or greatness the addition of Mexico to the existing Union of our States? If our population was too dense for our territory, and there was a difficulty in obtaining honorably the means of subsistence, there might be some excuse for an attempt to enlarge our dominions. But we have no such apology.—We have already, in our glorious country, a vast and almost boundless territory. Beginning at the North, in the frozen regions of the British Provinces, it stretches thousands of miles along the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mexican Gulf, until it almost reaches the Tropics. It extends to the Pacific Ocean, borders on those great inland seas, the Lakes, which separate us from the possessions of Great Britain, and it embraces the great father of Rivers, from its uppermost source to the Balize, and the still longer Missouri, from its mouth to the gorges of the Rocky Mountains. It comprehends the greatest variety of the richest soils, capable of almost all the productions of the earth, except tea and coffee and the spices, and it includes every variety of climate which the heart could wish or desire. We have more than ten thousand millions of acres of waste and unsettled lands, enough for the subsistence of ten or twenty times our present population. Ought we not to be satisfied with such a country? Ought we not to be profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good things for such a vast and bountiful land? Is it not the height of ingratitude to Him to seek by war and conquest, indulging in a spirit of rapacity, to acquire other lands, the homes and habitations of a large portion of his common children? If we pursue the object of such a conquest, besides mortgaging the revenue and resources of this country for ages to come, in the form of an onerous national debt, we should have greatly to augment that debt, by an assumption of the sixty or seventy millions of the national debt of Mexico. For I take it that nothing is more certain than that, if we obtain voluntarily or by conquest, a foreign nation, we acquire it with all the incumbrances attached to it. In my humble opinion we are now bound, in honor and morality, to pay the just debt of Texas. And we should be equally bound, by the same obligations, to pay the debt of Mexico, if it were annexed to the United States.

Of the possessions which appertain to man, in his collective or individual condition, none should be preserved and cherished with more sedulous and unremitting care than that of an unsullied character. It is impossible to estimate it too highly, in society, when attached to an individual, nor can it be exaggerated or too greatly magnified in a nation. Those who lose or are indifferent to it become just objects of scorn and contempt. Of all the abominable transactions which sully the pages of history, none exceed in enormity that of the dismemberment and partition of Poland, by the three great Continental Powers—Russia, Austria and Prussia. Ages may pass away, and centuries roll around, but as long as human records endure all mankind will unite in execrating the rapacious and detestable deed. That was accomplished by overwhelming force, and the unfortunate existence of fatal dissensions and divisions in the bosom of Poland. Let us avoid affixing to our name and national character a similar, if not worse stigma. I am afraid that we do not now stand well in the opinion of other parts of christendom. Repudiation has brought upon us much reproach. All the nations, I apprehend, look upon us in the prosecution of the present war, as being actuated by a spirit of rapacity, and an inordinate desire for territorial aggrandizement. Let us not forfeit altogether their good opinions. Let us command their applause by a noble exercise of forbearance and justice. In the elevated station which we hold, we can safely afford to practice the Godlike virtues of moderation and magnanimity. The long series of glorious triumphs, achieved by our gallant commanders and their brave armies, unattended by a single reverse, justify us, without the least danger of tarnishing the national honor, in disinterestedly holding out the olive branch of peace. We do not want the mines, the mountains, the morasses and the sterile lands of Mexico. To her the loss of them would be humiliating, and a perpetual source of regret and mortification. To us they might prove a fatal acquisition, producing distraction, dissension, division, possibly disunion. Let, therefore, the integrity of the national existence and national territory of Mexico remain undisturbed. For one, I desire to see no part of her territory torn from her by war. Some of our people have placed their hearts upon the acquisition of the Bay of San Francisco in Upper California. To us, as a great maritime Power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime Power, it can never be of much advantage.

If we can obtain it by fair purchase with a just equivalent, I should be happy to see it so acquired. As, whenever the war ceases, Mexico ought to be required to pay the debts due our citizens. Perhaps an equivalent for that bay may be found in that debt, our government assuming to pay to our citizens whatever portion of it may be applied to that object. But it should form no motive in the prosecution of the war, which I would not continue a solitary hour for the sake of that harbor.

But what, it will be asked, shall we make peace without any indemnity for the expenses of the war? If the published documents in relation to the late negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners be true, and I have not seen them anywhere contradicted, the Executive properly waived any demand of indemnity for the expenses of the war. And the rupture of that negotiation was produced, by our Government insisting upon a session from Mexico, of the strip of mostly barren land between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo and New Mexico, which Mexico refused to make. So that we are now fighting, if not for the conquest of all Mexico, as intimated in some quarters, for that narrow strip, and for the barren province of New Mexico, with its few miserable mines.

We bought all the province of Louisiana for fifteen millions of dollars, and it is, in my opinion, worth more than all Mexico together. We bought Florida at five millions of dollars, and a hard bargain it was, since, besides that sum, we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think we were entitled, as the western limit of the province of Louisiana, and were restricted to that of the Sabine. And we are now, if not seeking the conquest of all Mexico, to continue this war indefinitely for the inconsiderable objects to which I have just referred.

But, it will be repeated, are we to have no indemnity for the expenses of the war? Mexico is utterly unable to make us any pecuniary indemnity, if the justice of the war on our part entitled us to demand it. Her country has been laid waste, her cities burned or occupied by our troops, her means so exhausted that she is unable to pay even her own armies. And every day's prosecution of the war, whilst it would augment the amount of our indemnity, would lessen the ability of Mexico to pay it. We have seen, however, that there is another form in which we are to demand indemnity. It is to be territorial indemnity! I hope, for reasons already stated, that the firebrand will not be brought into our country.

Among the resolutions, which it is my intention to present for your consideration, at the conclusion of this address, one proposes, in your behalf and mine, to disavow, in the most positive manner, any desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of introducing slavery into it. I do not know that any citizen of the United States entertains such a wish. But such a motive has often been imputed to the slave States, and I therefore think it necessary to notice it on this occasion. My opinions on the subject of slavery are well known. They have the merit, if it be one, of consistency, uniformity, and long duration. I have ever regarded slavery as a great evil, a wrong, for the present, I fear, an irremediable wrong, to its unfortunate victims. I should rejoice if not a single slave breathed the air or was within the limits of our country. But here they are, to be dealt with as well as we can, with a due consideration of all circumstances affecting the security, safety and happiness of both races. Every State has the supreme, uncontrolled and exclusive power to decide for itself whether slavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any exterior intervention from any quarter.

In States where the slaves out-number the whites, as is the case with several, the blacks could not be emancipated and invested with all the rights of freemen, without becoming the governing race in those States. Collisions and conflicts, between the two races, would be inevitable, and, after shocking scenes of rapine and carnage, the extinction or expulsion of the blacks would certainly take place. In the State of Kentucky, near fifty years ago, I thought the proportion of slaves, in comparison with the whites, was so inconsiderable that we might safely adopt a system of gradual emancipation that would ultimately eradicate this evil in our State. That system was totally different from the immediate abolition of slavery for which the party of the Abolitionists of the present day contend. Whether they have intended or not, it is my calm and deliberate belief, that they have done incalculable mischief even to the very cause which they espoused, to say nothing of the discord which has been produced between different parts of the Union. According to the system we attempted, near the close of the last century, all slaves in being were to remain such, but, all who might be born subsequent to a specified day, were to become free at the age of twenty-eight, and during their service were to be taught to read, write and cypher. Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, as would be the case by immediate emancipation, they would have entered upon the possession of their freedom, capable, in some degree, of enjoying it. After a hard struggle the system was defeated, and I regret it extremely, as, if it had been then adopted, our State would be now nearly rid of that reproach.

Since that epoch, a scheme of unmixed benevolence has sprung up, which, if it had existed at that time, would have obviated one of the greatest objections which was made to gradual emancipation, which was the continuance of the emancipated slaves to abide among us. That scheme is the American Colonization Society. About 28 years ago a few individuals, myself among them, met together in the city of Washington, and laid the foundation of that Society. It has gone on amidst extraordinary difficulties and trials, sustaining itself almost entirely by spontaneous and voluntary contributions, from individual benevolence, without scarcely any aid from government. The colonies planted under its auspices are now well established communities, with churches, schools, and other institutions appertaining to the civilized state. They have made successful war in repelling attacks and invasions by their barbarous and savage neighbors. They have made treaties, annexed territories to their dominion, and are blessed with a free representative government. I recently read a message, from one of their Governors to their Legislature, which, in point of composition, and in careful attention to the public affairs of their Republic, would compare advantageously with the Messages of the Governors of our own States. I am not very superstitious, but I do solemnly believe, that these colonies are blessed with the smiles of Providence, and, if we may dare attempt to penetrate the veil by which He conceals his all-wise dispensations from mortal eyes, that He designs that Africa shall be the refuge and the home of the descendants of its sons and its daughters, torn and dragged from their native land by lawless violence.

It is a philanthropic and consoling reflection, that the moral and physical condition of the African race in the U. States, even in a state of slavery, is far better than it would have been if their ancestors had never been brought from their native land. And if it should be the decree of the Great Ruler of the Universe, that their descendants shall be made instruments in His hands in the establishment of civilization and the Christian religion throughout Africa, our regrets, on account of the original wrong, will be greatly mitigated.

It may be argued, that, in admitting the injustice of slavery, I admit the necessity of an instantaneous reparation of that injustice. Unfortunately, however, it is not always safe, practicable, or possible, in the great movements of states and public affairs of nations, to remedy or repair the infliction of previous injustice. In the inception of it, we may oppose and denounce it, by our most strenuous exertions, but, after its consummation, there is often no other alternative left us, but to deplore its perpetration, and to acquiesce, as the only alternative, in its existence, as a less evil than the frightful consequences which might ensue from the vain endeavor to repair it. Slavery is one of those unfortunate instances. The evil of it was inflicted upon us by the parent country of Great Britain, against all the entreaties and remonstrances of the colonies. And here it is, amongst and amidst us, and we must dispose of it as best we can under all the circumstances which surround us. It continued, by the importation of slaves from Africa, in spite of colonial resistance, for a period of more than a century and a half, and it may require an equal or longer lapse of time before our country is entirely rid of the evil. And in the mean time, moderation, prudence and discretion among ourselves, and the blessing of Providence, may be all necessary to accomplish our ultimate deliverance from it. Examples of similar infliction of irreparable national evil and injustice might be multiplied to an indefinite extent. The case of the annexation of Texas to the U. S. is a recent and an obvious one, which, if it were wrong, cannot now be repaired. Texas is now an integral part of our Union, with its own voluntary consent. Many of us opposed the annexation with honest zeal and most earnest exertions. But who would now think of perpetrating the folly of casting Texas out of the confederacy and throwing her back upon her own independence, or into the arms of Mexico? Who would now seek to divorce her from this Union? The Creek and the Cherokee Indians were, by the most exceptionable means, driven from their country, and transported beyond the Mississippi river. Their lands have been fairly purchased and occupied by the inhabitants of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Who would now conceive the flagrant injustice of expelling those inhabitants and restoring the Indian country to the Cherokees and Creeks, under color of repairing original injustice? During the war of our revolution, millions of paper money were issued by our ancestors, as the only currency with which they could achieve our liberties and independence. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of families were stripped of their homes and their all and brought to ruin, by giving credit and confidence to that spurious currency. Stern necessity has prevented the reparation of that great national injustice.

But I forbear. I will no longer trespass upon your patience, or further tax my own voice, impaired by a speech of more than three hours' duration, which professional duty required me to make only a few days ago. If I have been at all successful in the exposition of the views and opinions which I entertain, I have shown—

1st. That the present war was brought about by the annexation of Texas and the subsequent order of the President, without the previous consent and authority of Congress.

2d. That the President, being unenlightened and uninstructed by any public declaration of Congress, as to objects for which it ought to be prosecuted, in the conduct of it is, necessarily, left to his own sense of what the national interests and honor may require.

3d. That the whole war-making power of the nation, as to motives, causes, and objects, is confided by the Constitution to the discretion and judgment of Congress.

4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress, at the commencement or during the progress of any war, to declare for what objects and purposes the war ought to be waged and prosecuted.

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the nation for what objects the present war shall be longer continued; that it is the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his official functions, to conform to and carry out this declared will of Congress, by the exercise, if necessary, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the further progress of the war by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the nation the objects for which this war shall be further protracted, and public suspense and public inquietude will no longer remain. If it is to be a war of conquest of all or any part of Mexico, let the people know it, and they will be no longer agitated by a dark and uncertain future. But although I might have forborne to express any opinion whatever as to purposes and objects for which the war should be continued, I have not thought proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth any thing or not, from the public examination. Accordingly I have stated,

6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the U. States, Mexico or any part of it; and especially to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it any where exists, that a desire for such conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending slavery.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have endeavored to explain and enforce, in a series of resolutions, which I beg now to submit to your consideration and judgment.

[After reading the resolutions, (heretofore published,) and handing them to the Secretary, Mr. Clay concluded by thanking the ladies and gentlemen, most cordially, for the honor done him by their attendance, and the profound attention with which they had listened to him.

Note by the Editor.—The speech was often interrupted by bursts of applause, and both at its commencement and conclusion there was tremendous cheering.]

All are called ladies and gentlemen now-a-days. A Western paper speaks of a *lady* that was hanged last year.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

The Steam propeller *Edith* has just arrived, having left Vera Cruz on the 8th and Brazos on the 16th inst. Several officers have come passengers, but Gen. Taylor *is not* among them. The *Edith* reports that the U. S. propeller *Buchanan* was wrecked on the night of the 8th inst., in going from Vera Cruz to Tampico. She struck on Lobos Island, and will be a total loss, though all on board were saved. There is no other news of any note by her.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.

From the Brazos.—The schooner Sarah arrived yesterday from the Brazos, bringing us the Matamoras Flag of the 6th inst., from which we copy the following:

Coming Over.—Capt. Adams, one of our citizens who has just returned from a trip in the vicinity of San Fernando, where he has been for several days, accompanied by a single Mexican, states that he was treated throughout with the utmost hospitality. The people, he says, expressed to him freely their conviction that further resistance was totally useless, aye were madness. Their great desire seemed to be either to have a separate union of States—a Northern Confederacy—or that Tamaulipas should form a State of our Union. They say they now see the true value of that protection which was to be afforded them by their combination with the powers at the city of Mexico. Our informant states that in his conversation with the Mexicans he discovered that this was not a momentary feeling, but appeared deep-rooted, and a feeling that had been growing even anterior to the war.

The Sarah brings news of a great earthquake in Mexico, which occurred on the 23d of October. The earthquake was most severe in the region of Jalisco, and a city [our correspondent says Ocotlan] was entirely destroyed; not a house was left, and the larger number of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins! The surrounding country also suffered greatly, and many villages, monasteries, &c. were much injured.

The renowned predatory chief Canales, died at Cerralvo on the 4th inst.

The yellow fever was increasing at the Brazos.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

Insurrection at Chihuahua—A Battle Expected.

LOUISVILLE Nov. 25.

By the arrival of traders from Santa Fe, later dates from that quarter have been received.

Another insurrection had taken place among the Mexicans at Chihuahua, and the American residents were forced to fly to escape being massacred, leaving much of their property behind.

Col. Easton was mustering a force to march against the insurgents, and a battle was shortly expected to take place.

More Annexation.—Lieut. Thomas J. Myers, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, and a printer by trade, has asked and received his discharge from his company, and annexed himself to a beautiful Mexican Senorita, near Monterey. It is said she brings him the pleasant little fortune of $30,000, and that he intends to establish a newspaper at Monterey on the strength of it.

We also observe in the papers a notice of the marriage, at Monterey, on the 3d ultimo, of John J. Chester, printer, belonging to company H. 1st Virginia regiment of volunteers, formerly of Philadelphia, to Magdalena, only daughter of Don Miguel Rodriguez, of Villa Real in Mexico.

To this sort of "annexation" we have no objection.

The editor of the Washington "Union" says that "the Democrats are in favor of the diffusion of republican principles throughout the world." We wonder if they expect to diffuse republican principles throughout the world by reducing to subjugation the only great republic beside our own upon the face of the whole earth!

Louisville Journal.

The War Debt.—The Official paper states that the debt now due amounts to $45,122,423. At the accession of the present Administration to power, on the Fourth of March, 1845, the public debt then due is set down at $17,788,799; so that the actual war debt, for eighteen months of hostilities, is announced to be but little over twenty-seven millions of dollars. This statement is pronounced official from the books of the Treasury.

If it should be found, hereafter, that the account here stated falls in reality far short of the liabilities incurred by the war, the public will be no more surprised than they were to learn that the paper men ascribed by the Union to Gen. Scott, went far beyond the number of real men who fought with him their way to the city of Mexico.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS

Bursting of a Boiler—Collision of two Boats—Forty Lives lost.

LOUISVILLE, November 22.

The steamboat Carolinian, from Pittsburg bound to Pearl river, burst her boilers on Friday last, when near Shawneetown. Mr. Peacock, of Pittsburg, who was a passenger on board, was instantly killed, and four of the deck hands were badly scalded, one of whom died subsequently. The boilers are said to have been defective.

It also falls to my task to narrate a still more dreadful accident than the above.—Early on Thursday morning last, the steamboat Tempest, bound down the river, and the Talisman, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, came into collision about ten miles below Cape Girardeau on the Upper Mississippi, by which the Talisman was so much injured that she sank immediately in deep water. The total number of passengers that were carried down with the sinking boat is estimated at forty, but some say the loss is still greater. The ladies, and the other passengers rescued, lost every thing, escaping in their night clothes, and in that condition were taken to Cape Girardeau on board the Tempest.

The Propect of Peace.—The official organ announces, with oracular clearness, that "there may be no immediate peace; but it must come in the course of six—at all events, of twelve months."

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1847.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—We publish this Speech in full, and heartily commend it to our readers as a plain, manly, and statesmanlike exposition of practical principles and sound National policy. As the National Intelligencer says, his is "a voice that never spoke but in harmony with love of country, with truth and justice, with the principles of Civil Liberty, and with reverence to the Constitution by which those principles are guarantied and protected. In all these characteristics, that voice, so powerful and so fearless in days gone by, remains unchanged; and now, as ever, counsels his countrymen to the ways of wisdom and the paths of peace and honor."

There is scarcely time as yet to see how the Speech will be received by the Locofocos; but the "Union" thinks it has discovered "a gross and unfortunate error" in the following passage:—

"But instead of this pacific and moderate course, whilst Mr. Slidell was wending his way to Mexico, with his diplomatic credentials, General Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon, and to plant them, in a warlike attitude, opposite to Matamoras, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the very disputed territory the adjustment of which was to be the object of Mr. Slidell's mission."

But it is easily shown that this is no error at all. As the Intelligencer says, "Mr. Slidell must have been considered to be on his way to Mexico *with his diplomatic credentials*, so long as it was uncertain whether or not he would be received by Mexico in his diplomatic capacity." And the march of the army was ordered *whilst that question was still pending*, viz: on the 13th January 1846, whereas the Union itself of the 10th February following said, that not only had Mr. Slidell not been rejected, but that "he had been received with much courtesy, and welcomed in the society of the metropolis as an elegant and accomplished gentleman. He had not yet been received by the Government in an official capacity; NEITHER HAD IT DECLINED HIS RECEPTION."

But there is a still more conclusive case than the Intelligencer has made out, of the correctness of Mr. Clay's statement which is impugned by the Union.

Mr. Slidell reached Vera Cruz in November 1845. The *final* order to Gen. Taylor was issued on the 13th Jan'y 1846. But was this the *only order issued to Gen. Taylor to that effect?* Let us see.

On the 15th June 1845, Mr. Bancroft, then Acting Secretary of War, wrote to Gen. Taylor thus:—

"The point of your ultimate destination is the western frontier of Texas, where you will select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion, and to protect what, in the event of annexation, will be our western border."—*House Document, 1st Sess. 29th Congress, No. 196, page 79.*

In a letter from Gen. Taylor to the Adjutant General of 4th Oct. 1845—see same Document, page 93—he says:—

"It will be recollected that the instructions of June 15, issued by Mr. Bancroft, then acting Secretary of War, directed me to "select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion," &c. Brazos Santiago is the nearest entrance to the mouth of the Rio Grande; and Point Isabel, within that entrance, and twenty-one miles from Matamoras, would have fulfilled more completely than any other position the conditions imposed by the Secretary. But we had no artillery, no engineer officers, [illegible], and but a moderate amount of infantry; and the occupation of Point Isabel, under these circumstances, and with at least the possibility of resistance from the Mexicans, might have compromised the safety of the command. I therefore determined to take up the next accessible position in the rear, which is the mouth of the Nueces river."

Now it is impossible to read these without seeing that as early as *June 1845*, the Government *ordered* Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande—expected him to go to that river:—and that Gen. Taylor so understood the order, and offered his reasons, in the want of artillery, &c. for having stopped short of entirely fulfilling "*the conditions imposed*" by the Department, by going to Brazos or Point Isabel. The Secretary does not at any time inform the General that he had mistaken the purport of Mr. Bancroft's order. Far from it; for, on the 16th Oct. 1845,—same Document page 77,—Secretary Marcy himself writes to Gen. Taylor as follows: "You will approach *as near the Western boundary of Texas, the Rio Grande*, as circumstances will permit," &c. And then on the 13th January 1846 comes the order to "advance and occupy with the troops under your command positions on or near the East bank of the Rio Grande."

From all which it is evident that what Mr Clay says is *true*, that while Mr. Slidell was on his way to Mexico, orders were in Gen. Taylor's hands to advance to the Rio Grande—and that the President's message at the commencement of the last session is false and jesuitical in stating that before the orders were issued to that effect intelligence had been received rendering it probable that our Minister would not be received. The following is the passage from the President's message:—

"Accordingly, a portion of the army was ordered to advance into Texas. Corpus Christi was the position selected by General Taylor. He encamped at that place in August, 1845, and the army remained in that position until the eleventh of March, 1846, when it moved westward, and on the twenty-eighth of that month reached the east bank of the Rio Grande opposite to Matamoras. This movement was made in *pursuance of orders from the War Department, issued on the thirteenth of January*, 1846. *Before these orders were issued*, the despatch of our minister in Mexico, transmitting the decision of the Council of Government of Mexico, advising that he should not be received, and also the despatch of our consul residing in the city of Mexico—the former bearing date on the seventeenth, and the latter on the eighteenth of December, 1845, copies of both of which accompanied my message to Congress of the eleventh of May last—were received at the Department of State. These communications rendered it highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that our minister would not be received by the Government of General Herrera."

Here it will be seen, that though the President specifies the order of the 13th January 1846, which issued *after*, he withholds the truth that orders of a similar kind had issued *before*—and leaves the impression (which is utterly false) that the movement of the troops to the Rio Grande was a measure adopted in consequence of the probable rejection of our Minister—while in fact such a measure was *contemplated and ordered* five months before Mr. Slidell reached Vera Cruz, and the order *repeated* one month before.

We submit, therefore, that we have clearly and conclusively shown, from printed Executive documents in our possession, that Mr. Clay's declaration is entirely true, and that the "gross and unfortunate errors," (to call them by no harsher name,) are all on the part of the Administration and its organ.

MR. CLAY'S 7TH RESOLUTION.—The Wilmington Journal appears to be unable to understand the meaning of this resolution of Mr. Clay, which it wrongly calls a "no slavery resolution;" and asks us what we understand by it? why it was introduced and passed? and whether Mr. Clay is, if not in name, at any rate in fact, a Wilmot Proviso man?

Perhaps it is a work of supererogation in us, now that Mr. Clay's speech is published, to answer these questions. The speech answers them, entirely to our satisfaction, if not to the Journal's. The 7th resolution is plain enough, and we entirely approve of it. It disavows any wish to acquire foreign territory for the purpose of propagating slavery or of introducing slaves from the U. States. We go further: We are against acquiring foreign territory for any purpose.

Mr. Clay states explicitly in his speech *why* he offered that resolution. It was because the people of the South have been charged with entertaining the desire of territory for such a purpose. We all know that that charge has been made again and again. And it was proper to disavow such a purpose.

As to the insinuation that Mr. Clay is a Wilmot Proviso man, how ungrateful is it in any one who remembers that Mr. Clay was the author of the Missouri Compromise, now to impute to him a purpose to overturn the great principle which that Compromise settled so happily for the country.—The object of the Proviso is to deprive the South and the country of all the benefits of that Compromise, and thus to raze to its foundation one of the pillars of Mr. Clay's own fame!

The attempt by Southern politicians, for the sake of making a little political capital, thus to identify with abolitionists, the man of all men who secured to the South its rights on this very question, seems to us in the last degree outrageous of every generous and just impulse.

Let the Journal read in this very speech the following severe and just rebuke of the Abolitionists, and then blush at its insinuation:

"Whether they [the abolitionists] intended it or not, says Mr. Clay, it is my calm and deliberate belief that they have done incalculable mischief even to the very cause which they have espoused, to say nothing of the discord which has been produced between different parts of the Union."

The Journal, in another place professes to understand Mr Clay's 7th resolution as expressing opposition "to the introduction of slaves into any territory which the United States may hereafter acquire in any quarter."

Now we submit to the Journal that there is nothing in Mr. Clay's resolution to justify such an understanding of it. The resolution is against the acquisition of territory, not against the extension of slavery if the country *will* have the territory. If territory be annexed South of the Compromise line, neither Mr Clay nor any Southern man will ever consent that it shall be formed into Free States.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT!—The North Carolinian has disposed of Mr Clay's resolutions in a most summary way. The following, in which the elegance of style is only equalled by the profundity of the judgment, is a fair sample of the way in which it has dissected them:—

"The second resolution is as good as a blank; the third is like unto it. Indeed none of them are much more than a blank. With but little exception, the sum and substance of them can be expressed in three words—*non-committal, vague generalities*.

"The fourth resolution asserts nothing—recommends nothing in particular. * * *

"The sixth resolution only states a fact which every man knows."

It is certainly a subject of congratulation to find one Locofoco print which can find nothing in particular which of course means nothing to object to in Mr Clay's resolutions.

The only one of the resolutions in which the Carolinian can find any thing is the 7th, which it elegantly says is "right up and down, and flat-footed." This shows how much more sagacious is the Carolinian than its Locofoco brother the Wilmington Journal, which could not understand this 7th resolution at all.

We wish we had room to republish, by the side of the above powerful criticism, the resolutions which are thus asserted to contain nothing, or next to nothing.

A REASON WHY GEN. TAYLOR SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.—There is a special propriety in electing Gen. Taylor to supercede the present Administration, in the consideration, that this war was gotten up by Polk for mere political and party purposes; and if it should result in making the General—a man before unknown to the Nation—President, it will save us for a century from such another war. A future Cabinet, when debating whether to plunge the country in a war for their own base and selfish ends, cannot fail to recollect the case, and read the lesson which it teaches—"If the war be unsuccessfully conducted, it will *ruin* the Administration which makes it: if successfully, the Commanding General will *supersede* it."

This reason may apply to Gen. Scott also, with almost equal force. *He* was kept in the back ground as long as possible, lest a successful campaign should make *him* President. In the mean time Gen. Taylor's star arose. He became much more formidable than Scott, and so Scott was sent off, to withdraw attention from Taylor and to keep him idle. The election of either would most usefully fill a page of that "Philosophy which teaches by example."

DUPLICITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The following extracts show the present Administration in its true light:—

The object of the United States is, under its rights as a belligerent nation, to possess itself entirely of Upper California.—Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Sloat, July 12, 1846.

The War has not been waged with a view to conquest.—President's Message to Congress, Dec. 8, 1846.

The President foresees NO CONTINGENCY *in which the United States will ever surrender or relinquish the possession of the Californias.*—Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Stockton, Dec. 11, 1847.

Two months after war was declared, the President, through his Secretary, declared what the object of the United States was. Five months later, he denied that such had been the object; and one month after that, he again, through his Secretary, affirmed the original and true purpose. The friends of the Administration may reconcile these declarations, *if they can*. To us they appear utterly irreconcileable. They constitute a clear case of *Official Duplicity*. Worse even than that. They show that the President had determined to become a Conqueror, in defiance of the will of Congress and the Nation, which he was afraid to consult. He violated the Constitution of his country.

CONGRESS will meet on Monday next. A long and stormy session is anticipated.

The Legislature of South Carolina assembled on the 22d inst. In the message of the democratic Governor, (Johnson,) we are glad to see highly conservative views presented in regard to the Mexican war. The Governor thinks that Mexico is not worth in dollars and cents, the cost of conquest; that her people cannot amalgamate with ours, that a large army would be necessary to keep them in subjection; that we have already territory enough for many generations to come; that the enemy has been already severely chastised; and that we should not incur odium, but consult our interest and dignity, by withdrawing our army from the interior of Mexico, holding her posts, and cutting her off from all communication with the rest of the world, until our object of peace be attained.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to subscribe $350,000 to the Charlotte and Columbia Rail Road; and a like amount each to the Columbia and Greenville and Wilmington and Manchester Roads.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAD.—We saw last week, some bars of Lead, part of a quantity brought here for sale from the Washington Silver Mine, in Davidson county, by Roswell A. King, Esq. We learned from Mr. King, that the Company has lately commenced the process of separating the Lead from the Silver Ore, and that they will probably obtain about 25 tons per annum, for most of which there will be a market in the Western part of our own State. Heretofore, the Lead and Silver Ore have been shipped without separation, to the North. Now, a great saving of expense is effected by preparing the Lead at the Mine.

THE DANVILLE ROAD.—We see that a meeting was held at Greensborough on the 16th, in aid of this Virginia scheme, and that $6500 were subscribed, of which $1100 were by citizens of Randolph. We grieve to see even so small an amount of North Carolina capital devoted to a scheme so injurious to this part of the State, and we may say to the State itself, though we cannot be surprised that in the absence of any other proper outlet for their trade, the people of that rich section should snatch at any scheme for their own improvement. The Legislature of North Carolina will be greatly deficient in its duty, we think, if it shall permit the State to be severed in its centre by a Road from Richmond in Virginia through Danville and Charlotte, to South Carolina, without making some effort to counteract its baleful influence.

It is reported, that in some speech made at the Greensborough meeting, it was stated that it takes five weeks to get goods from Wilmington to Fayetteville. This was an unkind and mistaken assertion. We are authorized to say, that there has been no time during this year at which the light draught boats now on our River have been unable to run through, and that they make the passage in from one to three days. The very longest time that goods have been on the river this year, is five or six days, and that only in two or three instances in the larger boats. There have been occasional detentions, we learn, but not on our river.

FIRE COMPANIES.—It gives us pleasure to state, that Engine Company No 2 is in existence, contrary to our belief and information, under the following Officers, duly elected at a late meeting, viz:

S. J. HINSDALE, Captain,
JAMES CAIN, 1st Lieutenant,
EDWIN GLOVER, 2d "
DANIEL JOHNSON, 3d "
W. PRIOR, Secretary.

There are but 20 members of the Company, including officers. This is not an adequate number, and we hope that the attention now excited to the subject will have at least the good effect of increasing its Roll, and bringing the Engine and the patriotic citizens who work it more frequently into the street, where they may be seen.

THE PRESIDENCY.—A great Taylor meeting was held at Montgomery, Ala., on the 10th inst. The prominent men of both parties united in the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and among the speakers were the Hon. Messrs. Yancey and Belser, both recently administration members of Congress.

A large Whig meeting at Trenton, N. J., "adopted and endorsed, in every particular," Mr Clay's resolutions, and nominated him for President.

Gen Sam Houston has been nominated, by a meeting in Texas, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States! This is doubtless in fulfilment of the "Union's" temptation of Houston when the Administration wanted his aid to secure the annexation of Texas: "Can Gen. Houston forget," said the Union, "that *the best blood of Virginia flows in his veins*? Can he be blind to the glory of Texas, *or to his own honor*? Can he for one moment prefer to be the first man in a village, to *the second* AND PERHAPS THE FIRST *in Rome*?"

The Vice Presidency.—The subject of the Vice Presidency is much talked of at this time in some of the Eastern presses. Among the candidates proposed, we see the name of ex-Governor Seward, of New York. It is not unlikely that the Vice President who will run on the ticket which the Whigs will support, will be taken from New York; but, then, is Mr. Seward *the* man who can unite the party? Whatever may be the answer particular individuals may make to this question, we are sure we do not mistake public sentiment in this region, when we say that Millard Fillmore will be preferred here to any other man in New York, and we should think that the recent vote, leading far the whole ticket, by which he was elected Comptroller of that State, is evidence that he would be preferred there.

The above is from the Baltimore Patriot. We entirely concur in the suggestion of the name of Mr. Fillmore. And we are not alone in believing, that if *he* had been the Whig candidate in 1844, we should have carried the State of New York, and Henry Clay would now have been President of the United States, the Mexican war would never have taken place, and our country would have been in a condition of prosperity never before experienced, with no National Debt, and no wives and children weeping over the loss of husbands and fathers in battle.

MR. ADAMS AND THE WAR.—It is mentioned as a "Startling Rumor," by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that ex-President Adams will avail himself of the first opportunity in Congress to declare himself in favor of acquiring the whole of Mexico!

A letter from a Member of Congress now at Washington, which we received yesterday, mentions that the rumor is believed by many, and that Mr. Adams's wish is in that way *to increase the number of Free States!* The South should bear this in mind, and set its face against any annexation, seeing that the power is in the Free States.

There are other portentous signs which strengthen this rumor as to Mr. Adams's motive. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that Mr. Clay's resolution against acquiring Mexican territory is denounced and repudiated by the Anti-Slavery or Wilmot Proviso party, who, he says, he has "had opportunities of knowing are in favor of the acquisition of the whole of Mexico."

And again: The N. Y. Evening Post, the leading organ of the Locofoco-Abolitionists, has violently assailed this part of Mr. Clay's speech, which it would scarcely have done if it had any idea that territory thus acquired would be formed into Slave States.

And finally: The Union itself, a few weeks ago, for the purpose of healing the breach in the party in New York, remonstrated against the folly of staking every thing upon a sectional issue, "which, "*because of the great improbability of the establishment of slavery in any part of the territory* "*which may be acquired, is altogether unlikely* "*ever to become a practical question of importance.*"

Will not the South heed such warnings?

A CANDID ADMISSION.—The Wilmington Journal is the only Locofoco paper that we recollect to have seen, which frankly admits, that the President's assertion, which Congress was required to sanction by law, that Mexico commenced the war, was but a pretence, unfounded in truth. The admission is contained in the remark, that—

"We, for one, are perfectly willing that it shall be called a *Democratic war*; a WAR ORIGINATED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—carried on by the Democratic party; and a war, as we honestly and candidly believe, to be ended in a glorious and advantageous manner by the Democratic party. Let it go to the country as a Democratic war in its beginning, middle and end, if the Federalists will so have it, and we are content to bear our small share of the "awful responsibility."

It is estimated in a letter from London, that the liabilities of the merchants who have failed since August amount to £15,000,000, or $75,000,000.

SENATOR BADGER.—A Correspondent of the Boston Post tells the following anecdote of this distinguished Whig; which the Register says is true, except as to the amount of the fee, which is exaggerated:—

Judge Badger, as a Criminal Lawyer, is probably not inferior to any in the United States, and very few are his equals. When any one gets into a scrape, Badger is pretty sure of getting a fee, and his fees are not light. Various anecdotes are told of his eccentricity and independence. One Sunday morning, a stranger called on him, and told him that it was absolutely necessary that he should have some legal advice that day, as he could not possibly remain till Monday. After some hesitation, the Judge heard his case, and gave him the advice. His customer asked his fee, and was told that he made no charge for advice given that day. If my memory serves me correctly, the "stranger" was then *en route* for the North, having in charge another man's wife. Be that as it may, he gave his Counsellor a fee of $200. The Judge went to the Episcopal Church that morning, of which he is a member and a regular attendant, and when the contribution plate came round, he laid on it the identical $200 bill received from his Sunday customer. Who will pretend to say that he did not make good use of his money?

DISGRACEFUL PROPOSITION.—The New Orleans Mercury, a Locofoco paper, proposes, that after Mexico is conquered, *the lands of its inhabitants should be given freely to as many of our citizens as would emigrate!!* And the Union so far endorses this proposition as to publish it without dissent. Such a proposal to plunder, by wholesale, a poor, defenceless, conquered people,—to turn the women and children out of their houses, to turn our own greedy adventurers in,—was never before heard of in a civilized country. It is not a proposal to give the public lands of Mexico to emigrants from the United States; for Mexico has no public lands. If she had, they would be fair prize of the conqueror. But it is in fact a proposition to turn the people out of their houses, to give homes to such wretched Locofocos as would be degraded enough to accept of them on such terms. Such a measure would make our country the scorn of the whole civilized world.

While on this subject, we cannot but express our deep mortification at the fact, disclosed in several ways, that the town of Atlixco, the capital of the State of Puebla, *was given up to plunder by Gen. Lane, and was actually plundered by our troops.* This is hardly credible, but we give the authority for it, as follows:—

The Vera Cruz Arco Iris of Nov. 5, says,—

"We have received dates from Atlixco up to the 27th ult mo. The following is the most interesting news from there.

"The Americans took that city on the 19th ult. Rea, who was at Santa Isabela, went to meet them as far as the Puente de los Morenos with a force of 700 men. He had there a very sharp skirmish with the enemy; but at length he saw himself obliged to retire, after having saved his artillery, that was only a piece of brass. The Americans, whose number was 1200 infantry, with seven pieces of artillery, remained there until the morning on which, *after having plundered two-thirds of the houses*, they went away, *to do the same at Huejotzingo*."

In a letter from Capt. Charles R. Jones, of the 12th Infantry, to the Editor of the North Carolinian, and published in that paper of the 13th, it is said:—

"After the battle, *orders were given to sack the city, which was accordingly done—houses broken open, and the soldiers permitted to help themselves to what they wanted*."

It is worthy of special remark, that Gen. Lane, in his official Report, published in the Union, says not one word about this barbarous procedure. It is to be hoped that he became ashamed of the dastardly act; or possibly he did report it, and the Administration was ashamed to publish that part of his despatch. He mentions that the Mexicans admitted a loss of 219 killed and 300 wounded in the fight which preceded the capture of the place.—He thus describes "one of the most beautiful sights conceivable":—

"As we approached several shots were fired at us, and, deeming it unsafe to risk a street fight in an unknown town at night, I ordered the artillery to be posted on a hill near to the town, and overlooking it, and open its fire. Now ensued one of the most beautiful sights conceivable. Every gun was served with the utmost rapidity; and the crash of the walls and the roofs of the houses when struck by our shot and shell, was mingled with the roar of our artillery. The bright light of the moon enabled us to direct our shots to the most thickly populated parts of the town."

THE WONDERS OF STEAM.—The most extraordinary performance we ever heard of, is stated in Bell's Weekly Messenger, London, of the 30th ult with a perusal of which a friend has favored us. A person actually travelled on the Great Western Railway *seven hundred and thirteen miles in twenty three hours and fifty-nine minutes*, during which time he stopped four hours and thirteen minutes whilst waiting for the trains; so that the time required to go the 713 miles was but 19 hours and 46 minutes. This is at the rate of 36 miles per hour, or 30 miles per hour for the whole 24 hours. This was no extra effort, it was merely the ordinary passenger trains, in which this wonderful distance was travelled.

Another perhaps equally wonderful feat was performed by Col. Fremont, whilst in California. Allusion having been made to it in the evidence on his trial, a particular account has been published in the National Intelligencer, as detailed first by Col. Fremont's servant, Jacob Dodson, and then by the Colonel himself. It is no less than *a ride, on horseback, of eight hundred miles in eight days!*

The Colonel and servant, and his friend Don Jesus Pico, started from la Ciudad de los Angeles (the City of the Angeles) at day light on the morning of the 22d March 1847, to ride to Monterey, a distance of 400 miles. The route was mountainous, part of it uninhabited, with no other road than a trail. They took nine horses, the six loose horses being driven before, and changed at about every 20 miles. The usual gait was a sweeping gallop. The first day they ran 125 miles, and then slept. The second day they made another 125 miles, and stopped at 9 at night, till 11 A. M. next day. Here they left their horses, and took eight fresh ones and a boy to assist in managing the horses. From 11 A. M. to 8 P. M. they rode 70 miles, and slept till half way between midnight and day, when they were roused by the white bears which abound there. Getting their breakfast, they started at day light and rode 80 miles to Monterey by the afternoon. The next afternoon, they set out on their return, rode 30 miles and stopped for the night. The next day, they rode 120 miles,—the first 90 miles of which Col. Fremont rode on a single horse, the same which had carried him 30 miles on the preceding afternoon. His companion insisted that the horse would carry him the entire 120 miles, and so said the horse by his looks and actions, but Col. F. would not put him to the trial. Being turned loose he took the lead and kept it all the way. They then took the first nine horses and rode the remaining 250 miles as before, namely at the rate of 125 miles a day.

On this ride the grass on the road was the food for the horses. At Monterey they had barley; but these horses, meaning those *trained and domesticated*, eat almost any thing in the way of vegetable food, or even drink, that their master uses, by whom they are petted and caressed and rarely sold. Bread, fruits, sugar, coffee, and even wine, like the Persian horse,) they take from the hand of their master, and obey with like docility his slightest intimation. A tap of the whip on the saddle springs them into action; the check of a thread rein (on the Spanish bit) would stop them; and stopped short at speed they do not jostle the rider or throw him forward. They leap on any thing—man, beast, or weapon, on which their master directs them. But this description, so far as conduct and behaviour are concerned, of course only applies to the trained and domesticated horse.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—The citizens of Elizabeth City, N. C. in public meeting, have appointed a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, and five other gentlemen, to procure a suitable Sword to be presented to their townsman Captain James G. Martin, of the U. S. Army, in testimony of their admiration of his gallant services in Mexico.

We regret to see that the Printing office of the Norfolk Beacon was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th inst. The Editors were insured, though not to the full amount of their loss. The paper will soon be re-issued, in new type, &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—1500 *bales of Cotton burnt.*—On Tuesday morning last, a large brick ware house on Exchange wharf, at Charleston, was destroyed by fire, with about 1500 bales of cotton, 100 bags of Coffee, 5 or 600 boxes of manufactured tobacco, &c. The building was insured for $5,000, and the cotton &c. for $62,750, probably nearly enough to cover the loss. $50,000 of the loss falls on the S. C. Insurance Company.

FAILURES.—The great Iron dealers of Boston, Horace Gray & Co., stopped payment last week, with liabilities reported at a million of dollars, to the astonishment and consternation of the business people of that city. They have so many persons in their employment as to require a payment of $1000 a day of wages, and the tightness of the money market had interfered with their business so far as to disable them from paying. Arrangements were made, however, by which they resumed payment the next day.

Messrs Blodgett & Co., dry goods dealers of Boston, have also failed. Liabilities about $300,000.

A failure is reported at Macon, Geo., (name not given,) for $800,000, due in the Northern cities.

John Bellows, Jr. of New Orleans, has failed for $100,000, and Fisher Day of Charleston for $150,000.

LETTER FROM THE HON. KENNETH RAYNER.—It is with sincere regret that we have seen the following letter from Mr. Rayner in the Raleigh Register:—

MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE, }
November 15, 1847. }

Charles Moore, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have seen in the "Raleigh Register" of the 30th of October, the proceedings of a Whig Meeting lately held in Buncombe, over which you presided, in which my name is flatteringly mentioned in connexion with the nomination of a Candidate to be run by the Whigs, for Governor of the State, at the next Election. This suggestion of my name, coming as it does from a distant part of the State, where I have never been, and where I have so few acquaintances even, is a compliment of which I may, and do, feel truly proud. You will therefore please allow me in the first place, to offer to you, and through you to those who composed the meeting, my most grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have done me, and to express my regrets that I have done no more to deserve it.

Although it may by some be considered premature, that I should anticipate the action of the Convention, yet I feel it to be due to the Whigs of the State, as well as to myself, to respond promptly to your suggestion of my name. Although I have no right to calculate beforehand, on the honor of a nomination being tendered to me by the Convention, yet I am aware that I have *some* friends in the State, who will cordially second your movement; and I consider it due to them, as well as to my friends in Buncombe, who have taken the lead in this matter, that my views and feelings should not be concealed for a day. I have no vain desire to receive a nomination by the Convention, merely for the purpose of declining it; and in order to prevent any misunderstanding or misdirection of public feeling among the Whigs of the State, I deem it proper to speak in time, and without reserve. For these reasons, I feel compelled to say to you, that I must decline allowing my name to be presented to the Convention, whenever it assembles; and request, that in the various interchanges of opinion on this subject among our Whig friends in the State, attention may no longer be directed to me, but be concentrated on some other person.

I assure you, that in pursuing this course, I am influenced by no under-estimate of the honor and importance of the office of Governor. To be the Chief Magistrate of one of the States of this Union, is an honor which should satisfy the ambition of any one; and to be selected as the candidate of the Whig party of North Carolina for that station, is the highest testimonial any one of her sons could receive, that he had done his duty to his country.

Among the various considerations that have brought me to my present conclusion, it will be sufficient to mention the following, of a personal character. In the first place, my principal agricultural interest is in the South-West. Until that interest [illegible] lately located) becomes more fully established and secured, I shall be necessarily compelled to be absent from the State some time during every year; so much so, as to render a due attention to my business incompatible with a discharge of the duties of the Executive office of the State. Were this the only objection, I might be induced to forego it, if called on by the Whigs of the State to make the sacrifice. But, in the second place, I honestly and conscientiously believe, that in a vigorous canvass of the State—which established usage seems to have prescribed as a duty—I should jeopard my life. I have for years been subject to violent attacks of illness, caused by some derangement of my nervous system; and these attacks are invariably consequent upon unusual excitement and fatigue. By subjecting myself to the constant labor and exposure of an energetic canvass for months, I should be doing great injustice to myself and my family, in hazarding my health, and as I believe, my life also; and I should be doing great injustice to the Whig party of the State, in undertaking a duty which I could not satisfactorily perform.

Those who know me will hardly charge me with any flagging of zeal, in behalf of the great conservative principles of the Whig party. Every day's experience convinces me more and more of their truth and importance. Whoever may be the nominee of the Whig Convention soon to assemble, will if my life and health be spared, receive my most cordial and earnest support.

Please tender to my friends in Buncombe, my most grateful thanks for the kind and complimentary terms in which they have spoken of me, and accept for yourself the high regards of your respectful and obedient servant,

K. RAYNER.

THE N. C. REGIMENT.

We find in the last "Greensboro' Patriot," a Letter from Capt Henry, dated at Saltillo, October 10, from which we take the following passage:

"I have visited the Camp of our Regiment daily for a fortnight, on my regular trips to Buena Vista, to attend a General Court Martial now in session there, and of which Col. Paine, Lieut Col. Fagg, and myself are members. I perceive an almost daily improvement in the discipline, order and police of our Regiment, and I unhesitatingly declare, that, instead of the confusion and disorder so prevalent in other Regiments, I find perfect quietude and contentment now pervading the "Old North State" Regiment. It should be published to the world, that while it is extremely difficult to confine the men of the other Regiments within the chain of sentinels even by day or night, and to restrain some of them from escaping to Saltillo upon bacchanalian adventures, or even from committing depredations upon the enemy, in the meantime not a single Officer, non-commissioned Officer or Private, of our Regiment, has been known to adventure to Saltillo without the proper passport, although within two miles of the city, and not a single instance of the slightest imposition or depredations upon the Mexicans has been committed by any of them. A new supply of clothing, (which they will receive to-day,) a little more attention to cleanliness of dress and of accoutrements, added to the excellent drill and police duties enforced by Col. Paine and the two other excellent Field Officers, will make our Regiment equal to any of the old Regiments of "infantry of the line," and certainly superior to the Volunteer Regiments now here.

"But the effect produced by a large and full Regiment under good discipline, will be lost with us, so meagre and so much reduced in rank and file in every Company from death and discharges. The health of the Regiment is better now than it has ever been, the number of sick not being more than *sixty-five*, and scarcely any of them in hospital. Col. Paine has been extremely unfortunate in regard to his Staff. Our regularly appointed Assistant Commissary, Exum Whitaker, and Assistant Quarter Master, Solomon Pender, have both died; Capt. Buck left him in the midst of his late troubles (not agreeably to his consent,) to become a temporary *aid-de-camp* to Gen. Cushing—and I am sorry to add that our highly esteemed Assistant Commissary, W. P. Graves, lately appointed, *vice* Whitaker, deceased, is at this time quite ill at Saltillo, from the prevailing disease of the country.

"Col. Paine has labored under these and many other disadvantages, since he has undertaken the functions of his present station, and the result of all his labors and persevering efforts has proved him to be no ordinary man. If he has been too rigid in his discipline for an Officer of Volunteers, I am sure it was an error of the head, and not of the heart, and I am equally sure that I am right in saying, that both Officers and men will like him, and every other disciplinarian in the Regiment, much better at the end of their service for the elevation which this discipline will give them. The resignations of Officers of our Regiment have not yet come to an end. Capt. Roberts of the Wayne Company has resigned, and will shortly set out for home; he has had bad health ever since he has been in the country."

Louisiana Election.—It is at length ascertained that the Whigs will have a majority of at least two in the next Legislature of Louisiana. A few returns, yet to be received, may increase, but cannot diminish it. This secures the election of a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Johnson, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March, 1849.

MARRIED,

In Madison, Geo., on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hebbard, Col. SAMUEL R. BLAKE, of Macon, to Mrs. FRANCES P. WYATT, of Madison.

In Orange county, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Levi Andrews, the Rev. SAMUEL BALDWIN, of Chatham, to Miss MATILDA WINNINGHAM, daughter of Mr. Thomas Winningham, of the former county.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, Miss CATHARINE RAY.

In this town, on the 24th inst., Mrs. SELINA C., wife of Joseph Arey, Esq., after several months illness, in the 42d year of her age. Mrs. Arey had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for 25 years.

Near this place, on the 19th inst., Mrs. CHRISTIAN McLERAN, relict of Neill McLeran, aged 66 years. She had been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church for nearly forty years of her life.

In Chatham County, NATHAN STEDMAN, Sen., Esq., in the 8[illegible]th year of his age. The deceased formerly represented Chatham County in the State Legislature, and, for many years, was one of the Special Justices of its County Court.

In Wake county, on the 14th inst., Mrs. MARY BANKS, relict of Gerard Banks, dec'd, in the 73d year of her age.

Suddenly, in Newbern, on the 20th instant, Mr CHARLES S. BLACKLEDGE, eldest son of William S. Blackledge, Esq., in the 20th year of his age.

In Jones county, near Trenton, on the 21st inst., Mr. RICHARD F. HERRITAGE, in the 26th year of his age.

Departed this life, Nov. 17th 1847, Henry H. Faucett, aged seventeen years and five months. Mr. Faucett was a resident of Chatham County, N.C. He died at Carthage, Moore County, where he had been in School, previous to his death. The Students drew up the following resolutions, in a meeting held by them on the occasion of his death.

Whereas; God, in his allwise providence, has removed from our midst, our much esteemed fellow Student, Henry H. Faucett.

1. *Resolved*, That, while we bow with profound submission, to the will of the righteous dispenser of all events, we deeply lament his death, and will ever cherish the remembrance of those virtues and adorable traits of character, by which, he so rapidly gained our confidence, respect, and esteem, during the short period, which it was his lot to remain with us.

2. *Resolved*, That, as an expression of our sorrow, we will wear the usual badge of mourning, for thirty days.

3. *Resolved*, That, we deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents of our friend, in their afflictions, who are thus called to mourn the loss of a Son of great promise—cut off in the morning of life, while eagerly and ardently engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, making that preparation, which would enable him, successfully and honorably, as a citizen, to discharge the active duties of life.

4. *Resolved*, That, these resolutions be published in the Fayetteville Observer, N. Carolinian and Communicator, and that a copy of them be sent to the parents of the deceased.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 30.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bacon,	10 a 12	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7½ a 8	Sugar, br'n,	7½ a 10
Corn,	50 a 55	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	17½	Ditto, sack,	$1 75 a $2
Flour,	5 a 5¾	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	30	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	23 a 24
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			16 "

REMARKS.—Cotton continues to decline, last sales at 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 55. Flour 5 to 5 75. Bacon 10 to 12. Flaxseed 1 00 to 1 20. Oats 30 to 35. Wheat 90 to 95.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10 to 10½: Hams 14. Corn 60 to 65. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6. Lard scarce at 12 to 12½. 600 casks Lime sold at 70. In Lumber nothing doing for some weeks. Timber firm at former quotations. A raft of ordinary to fair sold at 6 25. Turpentine 2 to 2 05. Spirits 33. Rice 4 to 4 50. Shingles dull at 2 25 to 2 50.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6½ to 7¾, principal sales 7¼. Sales of the week 113 bales, most of the receipts stored. Bacon scarce at 10. Flour 4 to 4 50. Tallow 8 to 10. Pork 5½

At Augusta, Cotton 6¼ to 7.

At Columbus, Cotton 5¾ to 6¼.

At Mobile, Cotton 6¼ to 7¼.

At Macon, Geo. Cotton 6¼ to 6¾.

At New Orleans, Cotton 5½ to 7½.

At New York, the tightness of the money market, the bad news from England, and the prospect of a full crop, have all combined to depress Cotton, which is ¼ cent lower since the Steamer arrived, and five cents below the highest point. Sales at 6½ to 8¼. Flour 6 00 to 6 25. Corn 72 to 76.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¼ to 7¾, very dull. Total receipts of Cotton 258,790 bales, against 316,406 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for W Prior, G S Hodges, S J Hinsdale, Hall, Sackett & Co, J H Hall, B Rose & Son, E J Hale, Mrs S J Hart, J & T Waddill, J D Williams, T S Lutterloh, A Johnson & Co, D Johnson, J H & J Martine, M N Leary, S Bonn, F D Breece, D Gee, J Huske & Son, Gardner & McKethan, I Samson, Rockfish Co, C P Mallett, S W Tillinghast & Co, C T Haigh & Son, Mrs McMillan, C A Brown, E W Willkings, J McRae, Hon R Strange, E L Winslow, S T Hawley & Son, of this place; and D G Bodenhamer, J & W Murphy, Guynn & Hickerson, Jenkins & Roberts, Craven & McCain, J Haughton, J Butner, Cane Creek Co, J Hargrave, J Watson, J Cowles, J C Bleck, C Hall, L Mear, Holt & Carrigan, James Lyon, E Hall, N B Hughes, T Hill, C Manly, J C Vincent, of interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18—Brig Sylvia, from Guadaloupe. 21—Schrs. A J DeRosset from New York, Eveline from Fair Haven, Mass. 22—Br. Brig Eliza Hellen from Jamaica; Brigs Milton from Havana, Leonora from New York, Harriet from Turks I.; Schrs. A F Thorn from New York, Thorn from do.; Sloop Gleaner from Shallotte. 23—Bark Dudley from Guadaloupe; Brigs Attakapas from Thomastown, Me., Juniate from Boston, Rowland from Guadaloupe, Mary Pamell from Martinique; Schr Alaric from New York. 24—Brig Gardner H Wright from Cardenas de Cuba.

DENTAL NOTICE.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S., having associated himself with Dr. E. C. Robinson, of Norfolk, Virginia, in the practice of Dentistry, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that his stay here now is only limited to the 20th of December next. All persons desiring operations performed by him, would oblige by calling as early as possible.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and regrets exceedingly having to leave the good Old North State; but owing to a very large and rapid increase of Dr. Robinson's practice, he has been induced to accept of his highly favorable proposition.

Nov. 29. 1w

FOR SALE.

A VERY neat and newly made BUGGY and HARNESS will be disposed of on moderate terms, having been but little used and uninjured in the least.

J. N. BAIRD.

Nov. 29. 1w

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 18th December next, at McNeil's Bridge, Rockfish, will be offered for sale,

473 ACRES OF LAND,

On the South side of Rockfish, and within two miles of it. Said tract will be found on examination to be good Turpentine Land. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
HECTOR McNEILL.

Nov. 25, 1847. 91ts

☞Carolinian.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, will take place on Tuesday of next December Court.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Ch'n.

Nov. 25, 1847. 91tm

☞Carolinian.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 6th day of December next, at her late residence, near the Court House, all the perishable Property of the late Mrs. Mary J. Millar, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock Crop, &c.

A. McLEAN, Ex'r.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1847. 1w

State of North Carolina, }
Cumberland County. }

PERSONALLY appeared before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, Neill Graham, of the County of Richmond, who being sworn, says that he has lost or mislaid two Notes, say one dated the first day of December 1845, at two years after date, for the sum of one hundred dollars; and one other Note of the same date, for the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents, payable three years after date; and that both of said Notes were signed by the late Col. Peter McKellar of Cumberland, payable and due to the aforesaid Neill Graham. And he further forewarns all persons from trading for the Notes above named, and the Executors from paying said Notes to any person except himself.

J. H. COOK, J. P.

Nov. 24, 1847. 91-3w

A Lady in Troy, N. Y., who had been given up by her Physicians, sends us the following:

Troy, May 15, 1846.

Mr Fowle: In October last, I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs and produced a hacking cough, accompanied with night sweats, which reduced me very low. A few days after I was taken I employed one of our best Physicians, but received no help: but I tried another, but with no better success; and finally a third, still growing worse all the while. At this stage of the disease I was reduced so low as to be unable to turn myself in bed, or sit up while my bed was made. My physicians finally gave me up, and said that I had the consumption, and that there was no help for me. My friends advised me to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, but the Doctors objected, said that it would only hurry me out of the world; I finally procured a bottle, and by using three bottles I was restored to perfect health.

MRS. SARAH LAWSON.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

VALUABLE VEGETABLE REMEDY.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

IS mild and pleasant to the taste, perfectly safe and harmless in its operations, and yet it is one of the most powerful and certain remedies for Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Side or Breast, and general Debility of the Constitution, that was ever invented by the skill of man for the relief of the afflicted public. Certificates and evidences of its wonderful curative powers are daily received from all quarters. It is impossible to conceive the aggregate of suffering and misery that has been relieved or banished by it; nor can we estimate the immense benefit that shall accrue from it hereafter. All ages, sexes, and constitutions are alike affected by it, and the disease is eradicated from the system, the constitution repaired, and health restored by the use of Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. How many sufferers do we daily behold approaching to an untimely grave, wrested, in the bloom of youth, from their relatives and friends, afflicted with that fatal malady CONSUMPTION, which wastes the miserable sufferer until he is beyond the power of human skill. If such sufferers would only make trial of Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, they would find themselves sooner relieved than by gulping the various ineffective remedies with which our newspapers abound: this 'Vegetable Remedy' heals the ulcerated lungs, stopping profuse night sweats, at the same time inducing a natural and healthy expectoration, and the patient will soon find himself in the enjoyment of that comfortable health. The public should bear in mind that Dr. Swayne is a regular practising physician, who has had years of experience in diseases of the lungs, chest, &c. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Dr Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is put up in square bottles, enveloped with a handsome steel engraving, bearing the signature of Dr. H. Swayne, and is sold by agents in all the Principal towns throughout the United States.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Flora McIver *vs.* Evander McGilvary and wife, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick McIver, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said Roderick McIver to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, to answer, plead, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in October, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 91-6w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

1847.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of **GOODS** in his line, which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER
WATCHES,

Gold and silver l'Epine ditto; Patent Vertical do; Verge do; Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Mohair Chains; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel, and Brass Keys; Gold Slides; Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Plated do; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold Snaps; Silver Combs; Silver Head Ornaments; Pearl Salt and Mustard Spoons; Bone-dg Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Reticules; Clasps for ditto, and Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver-plated Cake Baskets; Silver-plated Candlesticks; Silver-plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Backgammon Boards; Violin Strings; &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,
a few doors above the Market.
August 21, 1847. 78-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 78tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

GREAT
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

DOMESTIC GOODS,
At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 74-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp' Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 66tf

MERCHANTS
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

Great Reduction in Freight,
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

FALL, 1847.
NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros-de-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, for overcoating; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, all wool; Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; table Diaper; birdseye ditto; Towelling; bl'ch'd and brown Shirtings; brown and bl'ch'd Drills; plaid Cloak Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cashmere Vestings; Valencia ditto; great fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls, some very fine; children's silk and worsted Hoods; swiss, book, and jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe D Laines; French do; Orleans Cloth; plain [illegible] do; silk warp Alpacas; plaid and satin striped do; plain and corded dress Silks; [illegible] do; French, English and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Super fine and wool Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas and Parasols.

☞ The above Stock embraces every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 7, 1847. 79-3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two Stores [illegible] West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will [illegible]. He is now receiving [illegible], which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
August 28, 1847. 79-tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effectinga cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*," keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Seal, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, [illegible] W. H. L. Marshall & Co., where they [illegible] GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, or [illegible] goods.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE [illegible]

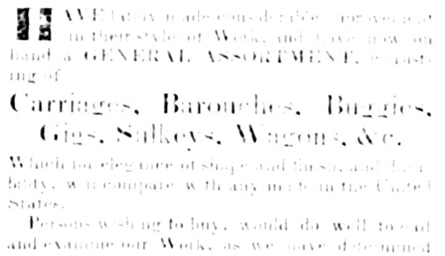
J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. [illegible], 1847. 82-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, and other property.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 1, 1847.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

New Goods Again!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

Consisting in part of—

Superfine French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Cashmere d'Ecosse and Muslin-de-Lains,
Black and colored Alpacas,
Merino and Cashmere and Wicket Shawls,
Silk and fancy Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Cashmere and Valencia Vesting,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds,
Super Red and White Flannels,
Sheetings, Shirtings, and Prints,
Bed Ticking, Canvass, Padding, Buttons, Needles and Pins, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, &c. &c.

And a few 'Baby Jumpers', from the Inventor.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and UMBRELLAS.

All of the above Goods having been purchased for Cash, at the lowest market prices, are offered at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

DENTISTRY.
J. W. BAIRD,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Can be consulted at all times, when not professionally engaged out, at his Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will operate in all the various branches of his profession.

Superior Vegetable Tooth Powder and Astringent Wash for diseased Gums.

Such as inflammation and sponginess, when accompanied [illegible] of their margins from the teeth, [illegible] of the above prepared and sold at his Office.

Oct. [illegible], 1847. 84tf

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.
Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York with a [illegible] Fall and Winter assortment of FLOWERS, [illegible] RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, and CAPS, [illegible] MANTUA MAKING and MILLINERY, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1847. 83-3m

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
[illegible] New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
Ap. 20. 59tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

MALLETT & HUSKE, Gillespie st.
One door North of Messrs. [illegible] & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 55tf

FOR RENT.

THE OREGON HOTEL, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June 1847. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.
May 11, 1847. 63-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

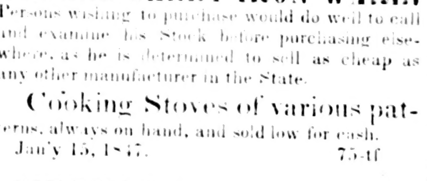
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

BOARDING.

JAMES DODD can accommodate several gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging.

His residence is the house lately occupied by Wm. J. Anderson, near the Free Masons' Lodge, a pleasant location, near to business.

Oct. 16, 1847. 86-6w

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

SADDLES.

ENGLISH, Kentucky, and Arkansas Patterns,
Fair and black quilted,
Ladies' and boy's plain and plush seats,
Horse and mule Collars, for wagons and carriages,
Wagon and cart Britchings,
Snaffle, curb and wagon Bridles,
Halters,
Coach, buggy, wagon, and plantation Whips,
11 feet whip Cords,
Ivory and plated ring Martingales,
For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.
Nov. 8, 1847. 88tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 1tf

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few dozen bottles of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 5, 1847. 84tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Virginia Insurance and Banking Company [illegible] No Policies will be [illegible]

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 87tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with stables and other out buildings necessary.

W. P. MALLETT.
Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of again informing the public that he has on hand at his NURSERY in Randolph county, N. C. some [illegible] varieties of choice Apple Trees. Price [illegible] per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders and communications promptly attended to. Address the proprietor, post paid, at New Market, Randolph county, N. C.

THOMAS B. FENTRESS.
Oct. [illegible], 1847. 87-3m

☞ All orders left in Fayetteville with Capt. Jas. R. Gee, will receive attention. Capt. Gee will give any desired information. T. B. F.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of James Gillespie, dec'd, will sell, on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, at the Plantation on which the said James Gillespie resided preceding his death, [illegible]

On the [illegible] a large quantity of fine Timber, in convenient distance.

Also, four likely Negroes; the stock of every description, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs; a quantity of Corn, Peas and Fodder; Farming utensils, Blacksmith Tools, [illegible] wagon, &c.

The Land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from date. The balance of the above described property on a credit of six months. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved sureties.

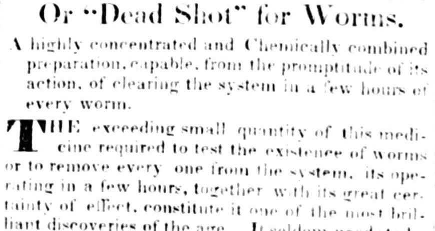
R. S. GILLESPIE, Ex'r.
Bladen county, Nov. 3, 1847. 88-tw

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.
Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,
Or "Dead Shot" for Worms.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

JAMES DODD

HAS just received from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, a selection of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, & BONNETS;

Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee; Imperial and Hyson Tea; Crushed, Loaf, St. Croix, and Porto Rico Sugars; Powder and Shot; Nails; Looking Glasses; Guns; Crockery and Hollow Ware; [illegible] Tobacco and superior Cigars; superior [illegible] a good article; superior LIQUORS—French Brandy, Wine, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c.

The Subscriber will sell these Goods as low as they can be obtained in the market for Cash or Produce.

JAMES DODD.
Oct. 23, 1847.

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c. bound neatly [illegible] at the Book Bindery of

D. R. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

J. & T. WADDILL,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c.*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; [illegible] English and American [illegible] Crushed Sugar; Teas; [illegible] Connecticut Cheese; Spices; [illegible] &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and do the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847.

BOOK STORE
AND
BOOK BINDERY.
(LATE R. W. HARDIE.)

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] corner Store, [illegible] door to the Messrs. [illegible] the new Hotel, in which he [illegible] a large and [illegible] BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, [illegible] and FANCY ARTICLES, [illegible] invites the public to [illegible] part of his Stock is now [illegible]

School Books.

Smith's, [illegible] Gregg & Elliott's [illegible] Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 [illegible] English, Greek, [illegible] and Latin Grammars; [illegible] Greek and Roman [illegible] Frost's [illegible] Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's [illegible] Reader; Porter's Rhetorical [illegible] son's Arithmetic, 20 and 30 [illegible] Lessons, Walton's [illegible] Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers, [illegible] sizes; Bill Books, [illegible] assortment of [illegible] and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, [illegible] Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, [illegible] Thompson, Cook, [illegible] worth, Moore, Collins, Gray, [illegible] Presentation Books; [illegible] Christmas Blossoms [illegible] Charlotte and Elizabeth [illegible] Gilt Bibles, small; [illegible] Portraits; Note Paper; [illegible] Paper, [illegible] MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; [illegible]

☞ Send in your Magazines [illegible] BOOK BINDERY. This [illegible] will be carried on as [illegible] supervision of [illegible] Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote [illegible] to this business. He hopes, by [illegible] promptness, to merit a liberal share [illegible]

N. B. Persons having Books [illegible] rely on their being ready [illegible]

D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1847.

BABY JUMPERS.

A SMALL assortment received [illegible] at [illegible] PALMER'S.
Oct. 26, 1847.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the sale of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 230 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.